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PADUCAH DAILY REGISTER.

Register, Est. May, 1896.
Standard, Est. April, 1884.

PADUCAH, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1906

VOL. 23, NUMBER 105

MANY LOSE IN FIGHT TO CONTROL

DEMOCRATS STAND A CHANCE TO HAVE THEIR ADVANTAGE TAKEN AWAY.

DEMOCRATS NEED GAIN OF ONLY 57 LEATS

SHERMAN ADMITS A PROBABLE LOSS OF FORTY, AND DEMOCRATS LIKELY

To Reclaim Many Districts Lost in 1904—Republicans Split by Factional Troubles.

New York, Aug. 23.—No hard-headed, unsympathetic politician can figure on the coming election for members of congress without realizing that a republican house in the Sixtieth congress is very much in doubt. No one knows this better than Representative Sherman, chairman of the republican congressional committee.

Mr. Sherman is a good politician, and he is playing the game well. Just now he is engaged in putting to sleep the democrats and the labor allies of the democrats. That is the meaning of his statement on Saturday to the republican newspapers that the house was safely republican on the prosperity issue.

Mr. Sherman had admitted within a short time to the president and other administration leaders, how

(Continued on Page Three.)

EDITOR NEWMAN OFFERS \$5,000

FOR RIGHT OF WAY ASKED BY KENTUCKY TRACTION COMPANY.

Providing For Sale of Franchise Which Is Sought Free of Cost.

Louisville, Aug. 23.—A substitute to the ordinance granting the right of way to the Kentucky Traction company over certain streets free of cost will be introduced in the board of aldermen by Dr. W. W. Barnes at tonight's meeting of the general council.

The ordinance was prepared by Mr. George A. Newman, editor of the Herald, and provides an upset price of \$5,000 for the sale of the franchise.

Mr. Newman, in case of his ordinance being rejected by the general council, offers to bid at public auction for the franchise the sum of \$5,000, or to contribute for the franchise \$5,000 to the city, to be used for hospital purposes, or to contract for the erection of a tuberculosis hospital to cost \$5,000.

Mr. Newman has sent the following letter to Mr. Barnes, together with a copy of his ordinance:

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 22, 1906. Dr. W. W. Barnes, Member Board of Aldermen Louisville, Ky.—My Dear Sir: The public records disclose that there is now pending before your honorable board an ordinance giving to a traction corporation, without benefit or remuneration to the taxpayers of this city, a right to operate a railway over certain streets in the western portion of Louisville.

It will at once appear to you that such proposed prodigality would be gross injustice to the city.

As one who has consistently fought with every means at my disposal for recognition of the principal involved in the sale and purchase of municipal franchises, I herewith submit an ordinance which I request you to introduce as an original ordinance or as an amendment to the pending one, which creates a franchise and the sale thereof at the upset price of \$5,000, and providing a forfeit of \$1,000.

Or: I will bid at public auction for this franchise the sum of \$5,000.

Or: I will for such franchise contribute \$5,000 to the city of Louisville.

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FRIENDS OF THE A. F. L.

GOMPERS SHOWS WHO THEY ARE IN THE HOUSE.

REPUBS WON'T GO ON RECORD

Members of House Who Denied Rights of People Shown Up.

REPUBLICAN ANSWERS DECEP

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—The American Federation of Labor knows not only its friends, but criticizes its enemies and puts them officially on record with the view of elevating the voter at the next congressional election.

The views of Mr. Gompers are given in the current number of the American Federationist, edited by himself, one of the salient points of which is a list of candidates for congress who should be supported or defeated, and Mr. Gompers' caustic replies to many candidates who did not respond satisfactorily to his inquiries as to how they stood on labor questions and issues.

Introducing the subject, Mr. Gompers of course called attention to the visit of himself and hundreds of labor leaders to the White House last summer and the equivocal answer then given by the president.

The special point of the editorial in the Federationist is in line with

(Continued on Page Six.)

\$50,000,000 IN PHONE DEAL.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23.—B. G. Hubbell, president of the Consolidated Telephone Company, yesterday confirmed the report that the Consolidated has bought from the Great Eastern Telephone Company the latter's franchise to maintain and construct telephone and telegraph lines and electric lights in New York city. The purchase price is said to be \$50,000,000.

WILL ENTER JOINT DEBATE

SENATOR MCCREARY NOTIFIES GOVERNOR BECKHAM OF ACCEPTANCE OF CHALLENGE.

Wants All Made Public—Arrangements Are Expected to Be Made at an Early Date.

Richmond, Ky., Aug. 23.—Senator James B. McCreary has decided to accept the challenge of Governor Beckham for a joint debate and has indicated his intention in a letter which he wrote to Governor Beckham last evening. The letter follows: "Governor J. C. W. Beckham, Frankfort, Ky.: Dear Sir—Yours of Aug. 21, 1906, was received by me this afternoon. You refer to my answer made in my speech at Mount Sterling last Monday to a statement made by you in your speech at Lexington which was as follows:

"I have never asked or received pecuniary aid from the whisky interest in the present race for United States senator, nor in any race ever made for public office in the past. I would like to know if Governor Beckham can say the same."

"You say that you can cheerfully answer that question, and suggest that in order that we may have an opportunity of answering any questions that might be asked, we arrange for a series of joint discussions at such places as you and I may agree upon. I have two engagements this week and an engagement to speak at Owen next Monday, the 27th of August. It will afford me pleasure to meet you at any convenient time or place after next Monday for the purpose of arranging such joint discussions as we may agree upon."

"I desire that the people of Kentucky have the fullest opportunity to become acquainted with the issues involved in the present campaign. Respectfully,

"JAMES B. MCCREARY."

LEADER OF REBELS KILLED IN CONFLICT

INSURGENT FORCES IN HAVANA PROVINCE SURROUNDED AFTER THEY HAD PITCHED THEIR CAMP FOR THE NIGHT DEAD GENERAL A NEGRO BUT HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE—WIDELY KNOWN AND HAD GREAT INFLUENCE WITH THE COLORED RACE.

Havana, Aug. 23.—General Quentin Bandera, the famous negro leader of Havana province, who recently headed an insurgent band and began operating against the government, was killed early this morning in an encounter with rural guards.

The fight with Bandera's band occurred at 3 o'clock this morning. A force of 100 mounted rural guards which had for three days been seeking to surround the insurgent force commanded by Bandera, finally succeeded after the veteran commander had pitched his camp for the night. In addition to Bandera, two of his followers were killed, but none was captured.

Doorkeeper of House. It was announced from Havana on Aug. 20 that General Quentin Bandera, who greatly distinguished himself in the Cuban war for independence, had left Arroyo Arenas, twelve miles east of Havana, with about twenty insurgents, whose numbers, it was believed, were augmented later by a force armed with guns and ammunition which were sent out from Havana. The next day it was reported that Bandera had been wounded in the head in a skirmish.

Bandera was about 60 years old. He took part in the ten-year war, as well as in the war for Cuban independence. He was well known in every province of Cuba and had great influence with the colored people.

UNKNOWN YOUNG MAN DIES AT HOSPITAL AND WAS BURIED YESTERDAY WITHOUT BEING IDENTIFIED

The body of the young man who was found in the weeds on north sixth street Wednesday morning, was buried yesterday afternoon.

There have been no developments further than stated in the Register of yesterday, other than that the police now believe the young man was the victim of murderous assault.

Several parties thought they could identify the body as that of Clarence Carey, but after viewing the remains declared it was not he.

The police have learned that he was seen by a number of people in company with two other men, all of whom had been drinking.

He had a time check on the I. C. railway and tried to get it cashed by Jack Armstrong, car repairer of the I. C., but as Mr. Armstrong did not know him he could neither cash the

check nor endorse it.

The three then went to the N. C. & St. L. transfer boat and there also, the unknown tried to get the check endorsed or cashed.

All three were later seen on Trimble street by a lady, who states that they were under the influence of liquor.

The time check was not found on the body, and it is thought that he possibly secured the money it called for and was killed for the few dollars. The police are trying to locate the check.

When being taken to the hospital the unfortunate young man muttered the name "Arthur Pryor" repeatedly, and it is a matter of conjecture as to whether this was his name, the name of some friend or relative, or that of his assailant.

FINGERS WORTH \$1,000 EACH

THINKS JESSE KNIGHT, WHO WANTS \$2,000 FOR TWO FINGERS.

Lost 'Em While Working for the Paducah Box and Basket Factory, and Brings Suit.

Jessie I. Knight values his fingers at \$1,000 each. He claims to have lost two while working on a machine at the Paducah Box and Basket Factory, and yesterday in the circuit court brought suit for \$2,000. The suit was brought through his "next best friend," Axile Knight.

Suit on Note. A. J. Wintersmith brought suit against the Red Cross Laundry Company, Georgia Gray and Paducah Lodge of Odd Fellows for \$300 on promissory notes and supported by mortgages.

RUINED BANK MAY RESUME Conference at Chicago to Determine the Question.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—With the receipt of a telegram of interest in the Milwaukee bank case will be transferred to the meeting of the First National bank building, at

which projects for the rehabilitation of the looted bank will be discussed. Much significance is being attached to this conference of the various depositors' committees with Chicago's leading financial men, and it is believed that as a result a stock company will be formed having the backing of the clearing house committee to continue their institution.

FIRM FAILS FOR \$2,000,000.

Sage & Co., Brokers, With Three Hundred Offices, Suspend.

New York, Aug. 23.—The firm of Sage & Co., brokers, suspended business yesterday. It is declared the failure will involve possibly \$2,000,000. The firm, it is stated, had at least 300 branch offices, extending from Maine to California. It formerly had offices in this city, but moved to Jersey City at the time the net transfer tax went into effect.

Sage & Co. was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York in 1904 with a capital stock of \$50,000. The object of the company, as set forth in the incorporation papers, was to conduct a stock commission business.

Combs Screws Lid Tighter.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 23.—Mayor Combs has posted an order of \$25 for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any saloonist who fails to comply with the Sunday closing law.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 23.—R. S. Wadell, who is fighting the powder trust, has been reported that the department of justice has obtained evidence and will prosecute the trust.

GIRL BOUND AND GAGGED

BY BURGLARS WHO ATTACKED HER WHILE ASLEEP.

AWAKENED BY A BLACK HAND

Told to Keep Quiet and She Would Not Be Harmed—Was Uninjured.

POLICE WORKING ON CASE

Bound and gagged and at mercy of two bold burglars was the experience of Miss Clara Bader, who resides with her step-father, Joe Vogt, at 1014 South Trimble street, night before last.

Miss Bader was lying on a pallet on the floor of her room on account of the heat. She was awakened in the latter part of the night by the rough touch of a black hand, and saw two men bending over her, one with a pistol in close proximity to her head, the other holding an electric flashlight.

Before she could cry out she was seized and bound with chords known as "staging" and a handkerchief forced between her teeth.

She was told by the miscreants that if she would keep still she would not be harmed, as all they wanted was money.

She was not harmed in any manner, except by the chaffing of the chords and must have fainted, for when she regained consciousness she was alone, the scoundrels evidently being in some other part of the house.

She struggled violently, and finally succeeded in getting the gag from her mouth, and screamed loudly: "Mother!"

Mr. and Mrs. Vogt rushed into the room and released her.

A search was made for the burglars, but no trace could be found.

Miss Bader is positive the men were negroes, though it is possible they were disguised white men.

Miss Bader is a handsome and popular young lady, while her step-father is a well known tailor in the employ of B. Weille & Son's.

It would have gone hard with the scoundrels yesterday if they had been caught.

As yet the police have no clue but they are working hard on the case.

EASY PICKING FOR HOKE SMITH

SNOWS UNDER CLARK HOWELL, EDITOR OF CONSTITUTION, IN GUBERNATORIAL RACE.

Campaign of Great Bitterness Ends Down in Georgia in an Unexpected Walkaway.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 23.—The state democratic primaries yesterday resulted in a victory for Hoke Smith, candidate for governor, unprecedented in the size of his majority. Of the 145 counties in the state he has carried probable 110. By the returns available at 11 o'clock last night Clark Howell carried six counties: J. H. Estill, of Savannah, two; R. B. Russell, eight, and James M. Smith, three, leaving sixteen to hear from. This result will give Hoke Smith 219 votes in the state convention out of a total of 366.

Mr. Howell's paper, the Constitution, in its first edition, concedes more than 100 counties to Hoke Smith, and says his nomination for governor on the first ballot in the convention is practically assured.

In the city primaries, Captain W. R. Joyner, for twenty years or more chief of the fire department, was nominated by a majority of 255 votes. The campaign, which ended in Smith's victory, was one of the most bitter ever waged in this state.

Sold Property.

Mrs. Mary Forteous sold her property at Tenth and Trimble streets yesterday to J. E. Williamson and William Laxon for \$125.

SEWERS FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

PROVOKED MUCH DISCUSSION AT BOARD OF ALDERMEN'S MEETING LAST NIGHT.

ORDINANCE WAS FINALLY GIVEN FIRST PASSAGE

WILL BE GIVEN SECOND PASSAGE AT CALLED MEETING AT 1:30 P. M.

Reappointment of M. W. Clark As Police Commissioner—Driver for Engine to Be Secured.

At the meeting of the board of aldermen last night the action of the lower board was concurred in almost every action.

Bell, Farley, Palmer, Hank, Hubbard and Miller answered to roll call when the board was called to order by President Starks.

The reappointment of M. W. Clark as police commissioner was ratified. A communication was received from the central labor council inviting the board to be their guests on Labor Day. On motion the invitation was accepted.

The question of a dog catcher was very much discussed. Chief of Police Collins stated that he had no place to keep the canines after they were caught. Mayor Yeiser said there should be someplace provided, even if it required a man to look after the captives. Finally Chief Collins was instructed to secure a dog catcher.

City Engineer Washington was instructed to secure an assistant whose duty it shall be to superintend the construction of sewers in District No. 2, at a salary of \$125 per month. Mr. Washington was asked if a competent man could be secured for this sum and replied that he was not sure, but would try, and would report to the board if unable to secure an assistant. Report of finance committee was received and approved.

First passage was given the Broadway street railway franchise ordinance providing for construction of street railway on Broadway from Seventeenth street to Nineteenth street to Guthrie avenue, thence to Mayfield road. Mr. Farley spoke against the granting of the franchise for the reason that the traction company had already received enough from the city. Mr. Palmer made a long and strong speech in favor, stating that it would be of great benefit to the city. Mr. Hank spoke in favor also, stating, however, that he had been opposed to granting the franchise until a number of residents along the street had asked him to vote for it. Mr. Miller gave the same reason for favoring it, and it was given its first passage, Mr. Farley only voting against it.

The ordinance providing construction of sewers in District No. 2, provoked much discussion. City Solicitor Campbell stated that the ordinance as drawn provided for two kinds of material to be used while the plans and specifications called for only one, and he was instructed to change the wording to specify that only brick be used in construction of the man holes. Given first passage and will be given its second at called meeting by mayor at 1:30 p. m. today.

The ordinance to improve Kinead street in Mechanicsburg was killed on account of remonstrance signed by residents.

Chief of Fire Department Jim Woods wants a drying rack for hose constructed, and the police and fire commissioners were instructed to purchase the material.

Mr. Palmer moved that the board of public works be requested to report on progress made in improvement in the light plant. Carried.

An ordinance was ordered providing for construction of sidewalks on Twelfth street from Broadway to Clay.

The board of works was instructed to place a light, midway between Campbell and Eighth street.

Resolution offered to employ driver for steam fire engine at salary of \$60 per month. Rules suspended and given second passage.

The board adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m. today for second passage on sewer ordinance.

TARIFF REFORM

A POTENT ISSUE FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

Patterson Believes High Tariff Responsible for Trusts and that Democrats Will Win.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Representative M. R. Patterson, who was a visitor at the Democratic congressional committee headquarters today, had the following to say of President Roosevelt's letter to Congressmen Watson of Indiana:

"I regard the letter of President Roosevelt to Mr. Watson as extremely fortunate for the Democratic party. Aside from its boastful spirit and its lack of fairness in failing to give the Democrats in congress any credit for the laws passed, it exhibits partisanship of the most pronounced type.

"It is amazing to hear from so well informed a man as their president that the tariff has nothing to do with the formation of trusts. The assertion is bound to weaken his cause, for it is not true, and the American people know it is not.

"That the tariff has amassed enormous wealth in the hands of a few; that this wealth has combined to fix prices and control markets, are economic and political truisms, which are not affected by the president's assertion to the contrary. The issue which the president offers should be squarely met.

"The fight should be from now on for tariff reformation. This is the historic battleground of the parties and on it the Democrats have always fought a good fight, and have more often won than lost.

"The party has a great opportunity to go into the next presidential campaign on the unmistakable issue of whether there shall be tariff reformation or an absolute surrender to the protected interests of the country. Tariff reform is common ground upon which all Democrats can unite and forget past differences. Honest tariff regulation must begin with tariff reductions."

Representative Patterson in the Fifty-eighth congress made a speech on trusts which was liberally used as a campaign document by the Democrats in congress and has always been conspicuously identified with tariff reform regulation before congress.

A QUARANTINE LINE

Is Thrown About Yellow Fever District of New Iberia, La.

New Iberia, La., Aug. 23.—A quarantine line was yesterday thrown about the district comprising six square blocks in which the patient suffering from yellow fever is located. Every house in the district has been fumigated. Additional disinfectors came from New Orleans today and five gangs are at work in the neighborhood of the quarantine section.

President Irion has gone to Jeanerette, an adjoining town, to assure the people there is no danger from the New Iberia case. He will probably visit other nearby points.

Confidence here is complete. The patient is expected to be up in a day or two.

ROCKEFELLER GIVEN LAUGH

Mountain Men Have No Faith in Plan to Send Evangelists to Country.

Middlesboro, Ky., Aug. 23.—A telegram was received today from New York announcing that John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, proposes to send revivalists to Bell and other Kentucky counties for the purpose of converting the so-called Kentucky feudists.

Details as to Mr. Rockefeller's plans have not been made public in Middlesboro, but it is understood that he proposes sending a good-sized army of Salvationists, who will be armed with hymn books and a plentiful supply of coins. The intentions of the multi-millionaire are not taken seriously by the people of the mountains, but, on the contrary, it is believed that his expedition will prove disastrous as far as their results are concerned.

BITTEN BY COPPERHEAD.

Squire Jonah Gregory, Living Near Mayfield, Attacked by Reptile.

Esq. Jonah Gregory, a well known and prominent citizen living a few miles west of the city, was bitten by a copperhead snake about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning while on his farm "suckering" tobacco. He had no more than observed the poisonous reptile until its fangs had pierced the skin on the back of his right hand. He at once came to the city and had the hand dressed by Dr. Pryor. The bite was very painful but not serious as the victim did not appear to have received enough of poison from the reptile to have any alarming or noticeable effect on him.—Mayfield Messenger.

CHICAGO NEGROES

CONVERTED AT CHILD'S BIER

Two men were converted through listening to the story of the life work of Ivy Stanyon, the 11-year-old soldier of the Salvation army, who was buried from the Central Christian church on Tuesday afternoon, says the Evansville Courier.

The little girl was the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Stanyon and was given to the army by them when a tiny infant. Almost from the time that she learned to walk she liked to play with a tambourine and the first words she learned were from the army hymns. When she was old enough to walk she went out to the meetings with the other soldiers, and after her parents came to Evansville she was always regarded as a full-fledged soldier. She soon became well known wherever the army held meetings and had an especially large circle of friends among the people of the West Side, where she often went with her mother or father on missions of kindness to the sick and needy. Her plaintive, childish voice accompanied by the tinkle of the tambourine often attracted many people, and her influence drew many to the services in the army barracks where not a few were converted.

Just as the audience finished singing "Rock of Ages" Capt. Adkins asked that all who felt that they would like to do better and wanted the prayers of those present would hold up their hands. He said that it would be one of the happiest moments in the lives of the sorrowing parents if they could know that the influence wielded by their child extended even beyond the grave. He had hardly finished until two hands were in the air and those present were bowing their heads in silent prayer. Then the refrain to "Sowing Precious Seeds" was taken up, and with cheeks wet with tears every one in the audience joined in singing the beautiful hymn that has been heard so often on the lips of the child as she sang on the street corners and begged her hearers to sow the precious seeds of Christianity.

With America's flag at the head of the grave and the emblem of the society at the foot, the first little warrior of Evansville's Salvation army to die was laid to rest.

CIRCULATION SCHEME.

How an Editor Fooled the Elect Into Advertising a Story.

A story of a missing heir and a fortune awaiting an owner, was told with a wealth of interesting detail in several New York papers a few days ago. The alert young men who read papers for the city editors all saw a little Herald ad. in which John Cox, staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, offered a reward for the address of Henry Pollexfen and for a Spanish gold piece lost in Fifth avenue.

Mr. Cox's Sunday luncheon was not digested when reporters began calling. Settling himself in a luxurious arm chair, he spun a yarn of crime and mystery. He was an Englishman, he explained, and was connected with an agency that makes a business of tracing lost persons.

Last November, Mr. Cox told the reporters, Henry Pollexfen, retired steamship captain, was foully done to death in London. The captain's fortune was estimated at \$700,000 and part of it was in coins in an old chest. His only heir was his son, believed to be somewhere in America. The only clue to his whereabouts was a queer old coin which Mr. Cox had unfortunately lost in the street.

All this and much more the voluble Mr. Cox told the reporters, and they played the story up.

Tuesday's evening Journal contained a half-page ad. in the upper part of which were reproductions of the scare heads and introductory paragraphs of the various versions of the Cox-Pollexfen tale. Beneath was a grateful acknowledgement of the service rendered to the American by its neighbors in advertising "Doubloons," a novel of crime and mystery soon to begin running in the American. The opening chapters were outlined by Cox to the obliging reporters.—Fourth Estate.

NO FEAR FOR METHODIST MISSIONARIES IN CHILE

New Haven, Aug. 23.—The general board of the Methodist Missionary society report that they have a large mission in Santiago and smaller missions in Valparaiso, Iquique and Concepcion, but feel confident that no serious damage has resulted to these missions.

ONE GOOD RESULT OF QUAKE

Prevents Complications Between Peru and Chile Over Prisoner.

New York, Aug. 23.—A cable dispatch to a morning paper from Valparaiso says: "During the confusion at a police station following the earthquake shocks young MacCune, whose extradition had been demanded by the Peruvian government, escaped. Everybody is rejoicing at this termination of a highly disagreeable incident between the two countries."

CHICAGO NEGROES

DRAW SOCIAL LINE—PUBLISHING OF "BLUE BOOK" STIRS 'EM UP.

Barbers First in Social Scale—Must Have Money—Unique Ads. in the Blue Book.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Discord has arisen in the ranks of the negro population of Chicago and the social leaders of the sons of Ham have caused many a headache by the formation of an exclusive social set from which the ordinary "hoi polloi" are rigidly excluded.

The announcement that the social elect had banded themselves together into a "Darktown 400" came with the publication of a "Negro Blue Book" in which none may hope to occupy a place who has not achieved the manner of an aristocrat, exemplified to perfection in the Pullman porter or the tontorial artist.

First in point of numbers comes the barbers, although the "boadin' house keepers" run them a close second. In graduated scale comes the blue-blooded waiters and the blue-blooded porters and the blue-blooded shoe polishers and all the rest of the blue-blooded fraternity. Several pages of the blue book are devoted to the "room-in' house keepers" and a section of the roll of honor sets forth the names of the "massagers."

It is rumored that the members of the social set whose names are emblazoned in the book of the "What's What" are contemplating a season of social gaieties that will make the doings of the Newport crowd look like a Saturday night "back of the yards." A grand bal-poudre is said to be on the number for the near future, and it is expected the young blue-bloods will cast the late lamented Ward McAllister deep in the shade. These events will be most exclusive and the proletariat will be forced to watch the proceedings over the back fence, as it were.

The blue book is a neat volume of about 100 pages and bears as a cover design a picture of a young negro standing before an open door, which forms the frame for a damsel who waves him away with an air of disdain. The illustration is meant to show the exclusive nature of the organization and the fate of him who would attempt to "butt in" to the social preserves. It might also be taken to illustrate that ancient slogan, "If you ain't got no money you needn't come around."

The volume contains many advertisements, many of them a new departure in the field of publicity. One merchant advertises "tea, coffee and undertaking," and offers the prophecy that "call once and you'll call again." Another undertaker informs the public of the high-class nature of his work, and closes with the touching quotation, "When my work is finished you have no displeasure." A shoemaker who proclaims the fact

that he has walked without legs for twenty years states that he is an expert at making "shoes for corns and bunions."

WHEN IS A MAN DEAD?

Floresco claims to have brought back to life dogs whose hearts have stopped them twenty-five to forty minutes. He applies electrodes directly to the heart, either on the outside or by needles to the inside of the ventricles. Danilewsky has started heart beats in a rabbit twenty-four hours after death. This he accomplished by perfusion of the heart by Locke's solution. Inhibition of this heart action can be brought about by applying electrodes at the root of the aorta. Locke and Rosenheim perfused a heart that had been hanging in the laboratory for five days since its removal from the rabbit's body, and caused it to give beats of considerable magnitude. Howell, of Johns Hopkins, concludes from his experiments that inhibition of the heart depends on the presence of diffusible potassium compounds in the heart tissue, and that vagus impulses act indirectly by increasing the amount of potassium compounds of this character.

From the physiological standpoint therefore, it looks as if the day may come when death will be cheated of its prey and the heart forced to take up again the work that it has laid down.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.

FIGHT AGAINST NICK.

Labor Unions Strongly Opposed to President's Son-in-Law.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 23.—It developed here today that the election for the two congressmen in Hamilton county is to be strenuously contested and that a special effort is to be made to defeat Congressman Nicholas Longworth, the president's son-in-law.

His opponent will be Thomas Benham, a member of the Miner's union, who will be backed by organized labor. Speaker Cannon will come to Ohio to help Longworth and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will champion the cause of Longworth.

Municipal Hello Silenced.

In 1900 the city of Glasgow set up a municipal telephone plant for the purpose of competing with a private line. After spending more than \$1,000,000 on the venture, reaching a point where \$500,000 more had to be expended, and carrying on a losing business, the town council sold the outfit to the postoffice at a loss of \$200,000. Evidently municipal ownership is not always a boon; but it is to be remembered that our British friends do not take enthusiastically to the telephone or use it with anything like the frequency with which it is used in the United States. Here it is a necessity; there an adjunct.—Everybody's Magazine for September.

C. E. Owen and B. B. Burnett have returned from Paris, Tenn.

BUSINESS COLLEGE

No theories taught but actual business from the start. Thorough courses in bookkeeping, shorthand, touch-typewriting, penmanship, correspondence, spelling, commercial law, banking, arithmetic, grammar, etc. Call or write for beautiful new catalog.

PADUCAH CENTRAL
THE BUSINESS COLLEGE 306 BROADWAY

The Only Licensed
B. Michael Pawnbroker

MONEY LOANED ON ALL VALUABLES
AT LOWEST INTEREST.
SPECIAL BARGAINS in Roger's Silverware, such as Knives, Spoons, Tea Sets, etc. BARGAINS in High Grade Watches—Hamilton and Ball, B. W. Raymond—one half price.
Just received, nice lot of Bracelets, odd sizes and 6-size Watches.. 50 cents on dollars for ten days. 211 BROADWAY.
Don't forget the place. Next to Lang's drug store.

WINDOW PHANE...

The Modern Window Decoration

WHILE EQUAL IN DESIGN AND BEAUTY TO THE FINEST ART GLASS MADE. IT CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY WINDOW OR TRANSOM. IT EXCLUDES OUTSIDE VIEW AND ADMITS THE LIGHT IN THE MOST PLEASING AND AGREEABLE HUES. IT IS APPROPRIATE IN DINING ROOMS, BATH ROOMS AND FRONT DOORS. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS OF THE DAY FOR ALL KINDS OF DECORATIONS.

C. C. Lee, 315 Bway.

Before Trading Your Old Bicycle in on New One See: **WILLIAMS BICYCLE CO**

Next to Kentucky Theatre on North Fifth street they can save you money, and take your old wheel in exchange. WE WANT AN UNLIMITED NUMBER OF SECOND HAND BICYCLES.

Remember this is the cheapest house in town on Bicycles and everything for bicycles. Parts furnished for any make of wheel. Expert machinists in our repair shop. All work guaranteed.

Don Gilberto

THE TALKING MACHINE MAN OF PADUCAH

As we are in the midst of hot weather and sleeping is a torture at the present time, and these beautiful moonlights we have at present. Come one come all, and hear his music at 606 S. 4th. st., produced by the only talking machine, not only of U. S. but of the world. The Victor and the Zonophone talking machines from \$10 to \$100 put within the reach of the poor as well as the wealthy. Remember that these machines are the

Leading Machine of the World

Remember my records for sale are 8 in. 35c, 10 in. 60c. 12 in. \$1.00.

We have high class operatic records from \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. All the latest leading opera singers from Addalena Patti, Marcella Sasembrich, Caruso and Sourate and Gaborz and a great many other celebrated artists of this kind. I will play any piece before purchasing it, so you can see that it is perfect. We don't sell second hand machines or records. Every machine is guaranteed and every record is perfect and new. We don't give discounts nor CUTS in PRICES. We carry a full stock of needles and we will repair your broken machines at liberal prices. We will take pleasure in explaining the mechanism of your Zonophone. I have 500 new and latest music from ragtime to the most celebrated operas, and from the greatest hands both America and Europe and Orchestral pieces. My concerts will be from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m.. No pieces played twice and we play from 75 to 100 pieces every night. Remember that you can buy the Victor machine, it is no trouble but a pleasure. We will take pleasure in showing you about either the Victor or Zonophone machines, also care of records.

I remain your talking machine friend

DON GILBERTO,

THE TALKING MACHINE MAN OF PADUCAH and don't you forget it. 606 S. 4th. St. Paducah, Ky.

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MAIN AND FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANY LOSE IN FIGHT TO CONTROL

(Continued from Page One.)

ever, that the republicans stood to lose forty seats in the house. This would mean a drop from the majority of 112 elected in November, 1904, to a majority of only 32 in the Sixtieth congress.

It is frankly admitted that no living man who feels there will be a loss of forty congressional districts to his party can safely make the prediction that the loss will not be fifty or perhaps more, and a loss of fifty-six districts would mean a tie to the house. This is due entirely to almost unparalleled conditions which prevail in republican organizations in a dozen states, and to agitation along socialistic lines for the destruction of parties now sweeping along like a prairie fire.

Districts That May Be Lost.

The districts that Mr. Sherman expects to lose evidently are those which were carried by the democrats in 1902 and were swept into the republican column by the phenomenal run of Mr. Roosevelt in 1904. These districts are situated thus:

California, 3; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 7; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 8; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 6; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 3; Pennsylvania, 2.

Incidentally the democrats in 1904 wrested from the republicans three districts, one each in Maryland, Massachusetts and West Virginia, and these, all other things being equal they may be counted upon to retain.

The party strength shown by the republicans in the present house is 249, and of the democrats 137. This is a majority of 112. There are now three republicans and two democratic vacancies. A loss of forty seats from the showing made at the presidential election would not be a serious matter, because it would still leave the republicans a safe working majority of thirty-two.

But Mr. Sherman and his associates have to confront a phenomenal situation in many states. There are troubles of the first magnitude in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Iowa. There are obstacles to easy party success elsewhere, but these states will suffice to point out to the congressional committee the difficulties it will labor under in depending on prosperity alone for success in keeping down the democratic gain to forty.

There was trouble in New York in 1902, and Governor Odell carried that state by a little more than 8,000 plurality. The republicans who supported him that year forgot to vote their ticket by hundreds of thousands, and one year ago the republican candidate for mayor got only 137,000 votes in the entire city.

Danger in New York State.

There are two districts which the republicans carried in 1902 despite the Coler tidal wave that are now in serious doubt. These are the Third, in Brooklyn, where Dunwell, republican, was elected by 414, and the Nineteenth, where Otis, republican, had 540 more votes than his opponent. Unless the republican put their best man forward in Saratoga both of these districts may be expected to go democratic or socialist in this radical year.

In New Jersey the fires of independence are burning brightly. Prosperity brought by the Dingley tariff may be a winning card, but candidates for congress are likely to have their fate decided more by local and state issues than by questions to come before congress. Bryan, "the conservative," is expected mightily to influence the campaign there.

Here are three districts, carried in 1902 by the republicans that are likely to be swept away from the republicans in the event of an upheaval at the polls: Third district carried by Howell by 1,669 votes; Fourth district, carried by Lanning by 2,006 votes, and Fifth district, carried by Fowler by 1,149 votes.

Serious in Pennsylvania.

There is an exceptionally serious situation in Pennsylvania. There the revolt against the old state machine is growing. Many persons in the state believe Senator Penrose and his associates have too late repented and come out of reform and Mr. Roosevelt's policies.

In the Eighth district Judge Wagner had only 2,609 majority in 1902. In the Tenth district Howell, democrat, got the certificate, but the house seated Connell on a plea that to deny his sea would "kill the old man." The Eleventh district was carried in 1902 by only 2,606 votes, the Twelfth by only 1,740, and the Fifteenth by only 3,406. All are likely to show a change of complexion this year.

In the Twentieth district the situation of Mr. Latham is desperate. He had only 591 plurality in 1902. That is why President Roosevelt is going to New York to make a speech immediately after he attends the dedication of the new statehouse in Harrisburg. There are nine districts in the great republican stronghold of Pennsylvania that the republican of Pennsylvania must look to closely in order to hold.

Ohio is divided into two republican parts. One part consists of twenty

voters who applaud the action of the Washington administration in defeating Myron T. Herrick for governor by the instrumentality of Secretary Taft, and the other 400,000, who deplore it. Radicalism far greater than that manufactured at the white house is prevalent in Ohio. The democrats with good management and labor aid, will carry the Thirteenth district which the republicans won in 1902 with 327 majority, and the Fifteenth, which they carried by 1,612 votes.

Storm Clouds in Bay State.

Storm clouds are gathering in Massachusetts. There another great test is coming on the tariff. The entire delegation from the old Bay State made a raid on the "stand-patters" in the house last winter and tried to get it to appoint a committee to take testimony on the tariff in the summer. But they got no consolation. If Henry M. Whitney should be nominated by the democrats for governor there would be a great fight with good prospects of democratic success. In the event of Mr. Whitney's election it is probable the Fifth district, represented by Butler Ames, would go democratic. He carried it in 1902 by less than 1,000 majority.

In Iowa a situation of the most serious sort has developed. Cummins, a tariff reformer, is running for governor again on a modified platform, which is likely to disgust some of those who supported him from principle. On the other hand, a formidable movement is under way among business men of the state who favor the Dingley tariff to defeat Cummins by electing the democratic candidate. Repairs and a war of extermination will follow. In that event the First district, which was saved by 1,933 votes in 1902, and the Sixth, which went republican by only 1,813, are likely to be represented by democrats.

Trouble in Other States.

One glance at the above states is all that is necessary to show that the republicans, to have the house, must fight hard. If J. Edward Addicks latest stand means anything, it means that no republican will be elected to congress from Delaware.

There are troubles in Kansas. Bryan will be back in the saddle in Nebraska, and fusion has once more been accomplished in that state. Even the re-election of Representative Littlefield in the Second district in Maine with an ordinary "off year" majority of 5,000 is being disputed.

But Mr. Sherman is a clever manager, and "Uncle Joe" Cannon is a powerful campaigner. Both have had the wisdom to place themselves under the counsel of President Roosevelt, whose administration will be the inspiration of the canvass now beginning. Perhaps the Roosevelt record and organization will prevail over the forces that are depending for success on the smashing of party lines.

Pledged Not to Bribe.

Asbury Park, N. J., is a settlement exceedingly virtuous in intention and reasonably so in fact. A committee of fifteen of its "leading" Democrats and Republicans has been organized to prevent bribery at elections. The members of the committee have pledged themselves, their county committees, and their parties not to use money or other consideration to influence elections; and their candidates are to be pledged to keep the laws against bribery. Pledging persons, and especially candidates, to obey the law and to be honest seems rather a queer business; and politicians' pledges are often false as dicers' oaths. Some time ago the Republican and Democratic committees at Hartford, Conn., pledged themselves to be good and not to try to influence the voters at the city elections. Certainly there was much less open crooked work, but the Hartford Times intimated, if we are not mistaken, that the scene of the bargain and sale of votes was merely shifted.—Everybody's Magazine.

THE CITY SLEEPS.

Emily Houseman Watson, in Ram's Horn.

The west, late crimson-streaked grows dim,
And faintly dies the evening hymn;
Beneath the peaceful, star-lit sky
The wearied city sleeping lies.
Hushed is the noise of busy street
Silent the tread of hurrying feet;
The cares that vexed the day have flown,
Quiet the throbbing pulse has grown.
Forget the bitter heartaches now,
Serenely calm the troubled brow;
And Night, with touch of magic power,
Transforms each couch to dreamland bower.

Oh, if the sin that stains the heart
Could with the close of day depart;
If rest from toil brought purity—
Then sweet, indeed, that rest would be!

The city sleeps. Is there no power
To rouse the soul in peril's hour?
Shall conscience, seared, in slumber lie,
While guilty men, unpunished, die?
There is a faithful Eve that keeps
His vigil while the city sleeps;
The love can through the darkness shine
And make the heart with grace divine

LINE FROG

IN STOMACH OF MISSOURI FARMER FOR TWENTY YEARS.

He Swallowed the Frog When Both He and the Reptile Were Young.

A recent telegram from Kansas City states that Roy Seward, living near Metz, Mo., was in the city in consultation with physicians regarding an operation for the removal of a live frog which he says has been in his stomach for twenty years.

He says that one hot day in the summer of 1886, when he was a lad of 13, he was drinking water from a small stream known as Reed's creek, near Rich Hill, Mo. He was lying flat upon his stomach, and while in this position a tiny frog jumped into his mouth. He instinctively clapped his hand to his lips and caught hold of one of the legs of the frog, but frog-like, it gave another jump, and the next instant had slid down Seward's throat.

Though it made him deathly sick at the time, and caused him considerable pain, he was so frightened that he did not say anything to his parents about the occurrence for several days.

When he finally told them about it they took him to a country physician, who quieted their fears by assuring them that the creature could not possibly live in the boy's stomach. To make assurance doubly sure the doctor gave the boy some medicine calculated to put a quietus upon the most vigorous frog.

But instead of dying, the frog, according to Mr. Seward's statements waxed and grew fat. Twenty years have passed since the occurrence, but the frog has made its presence felt more and more insistently, until now it dominates its involuntary master to the extent of compelling him to eat his meals regularly, and more than that, to eat the things which the frog likes. There are many things which Mr. Seward likes but cannot eat, because they do not agree with the frog, or because they and the frog can't agree in combination with Mr. Seward.

But, more than all, the frog makes a noise. Mr. Seward says that it croaks most distinctly immediately after a rain. Members of his family corroborate his statement in this respect. They declare they have heard it on numerous occasions, and that it croaks as vigorously as a frog of that age and circumscribed environment could reasonably be expected to do. Mr. Seward is of a cheerful disposition, but if he is sometimes disposed to take a gloomy view of the nation's future and indulge in a little croaking to himself he thinks he ought to be excused under the circumstances.

Some years ago Mr. Seward advertised for a wife in order that he might be sure of getting his meals regularly and thus appeasing the clamorous batrachia which crawled around and made him a victim of violent nausea if he did not eat regularly. He married a woman who answered the advertisement, but she eloped with a traveling man and he never tried to get her back.

He has since married again and is living happily—as happily as a man with a living frog in his interior could be expected to live.

BANNER YEAR

FOR WHEAT AND CORN—REPORT ISSUED BY CHICAGO BANK.

Corn Crop Is Large and Unusually Promising, Six Per Cent Larger Than Last Year.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The annual crop and business report of the Commercial National bank, issued today, covering the Mississippi valley and a few of the more important states of the Pacific coast, says that the wheat crop will be among the largest and best ever produced, not only in the yield, but in weight and quality. The yield of soft winter wheat is large, quality the finest and movement free, according to the report. A large export business is predicted.

"In what may be termed the northern zone of the corn belt, embracing the northern part of Indiana and Illinois, all of Iowa and Nebraska, northern Missouri and portions of Kansas," says the report, "the corn crop is large and unusually promising, except in southern Iowa, where the condition is spotted and rain needed. In the Southern zone of the same belt, embracing southern and central Indiana and Illinois, parts of Missouri and Kansas, the crop has been affected by dry weather and is backward; the prospect is quite discouraging unless rains come shortly, followed by continued favorable conditions and a late fall. The total corn crop is estimated to be from 3 to 6 per cent larger than last year."

Kentucky Fair Dates.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville—September 17—22.
Harrodsburg, August 7—4 days.
Fern Creek, August 14—4 days.
Vanceburg, August 15—4 days.
Columbia, August 15—4 days.
Shepherdsville, August 21—4 days.
Lawrenceburg, August 21—4 days.
Springfield, August 15—4 days.
London, August 28—4 days.
Brodhead, August 15—3 days.
Mt. Olivet, August 16—3 days.
Guthrie, August 23—3 days.
Nicholasville, August 28—3 days.
Shelbyville, August 28—4 days.
Florence, August 29—4 days.
Ewing, August 30—3 days.
Elizabethtown, September 4—3 days.
Paris, September 4—5 days.
Bardonia, September 5—4 days.
Monticello, September 11—4 days.
Glasgow, September 12—4 days.
Scribner, September 18—5 days.
Hartford, September 19—4 days.
Henderson, September 26—4 days.
Falmouth, September 26—4 days.
Pembroke, September 27—3 days.
Owensboro, October 2—5 days.
Mayfield, October 3—days.

Excursion Rates Via the Southern Railway from Louisville.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Col.—\$36.00. On sale daily to September 30th, with return limit of October 31st.

Ashville, N. C.—\$15.95. On sale daily the year round, good returning within six months.

Low Homeseekers Rates to many points in the southwest, west and southwest on first and third Tuesdays of each month, June to November inclusive.

For additional information, tickets etc., call on any agents of the Southern Railway or address,
J. P. LOGAN, T. P. A., 111 East Main street, Lexington, Ky.
C. M. MUNGERFORD, D. P. A., 234 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.
J. C. BEAN, JR., A. G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Tried to Hang Herself.

Mrs. Nancy Hampson has been brought to the asylum from Webster county. While being tried at Dixon a day or two ago, she removed her belt from around her waist, slipped it around her neck and attempted to hang herself from a hat hook in the court house wall. She was prevented from accomplishing her purpose, but her action caused much excitement in the court.—Hopkinsville New Era.

Marriage Licenses.

Alfred Boyd, age 42 to Miss Cora Howard, age 26, both residents of this city.

George Christain, of Atlanta, Ga. was granted license to marry Miss Ida Fisher of Paducah yesterday.

Mineral Water
Our Pure Fruit

LEMON, ORANGE, CHERRY

Phosphates

ARE GOOD. OUR

Ice Cream

WITH CRUSHED—STRAWBERRY, PEACH, PINEAPPLE or CHERRY, IS BETTER.

HAYES

SEVENTH AND BROADWAY. TEL 756.

Good Tooth
Brushes

You cannot find a single tooth brush in all our stocks which is not a good brush.

We Guarantee

every tooth brush we sell to give satisfaction. If one should pass our examination with some flaw undetected we ask you, as a personal favor, to bring it back and either let us give you a new one for it or return your money, whichever you prefer.

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St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet company—the cheapest and best excursion out of Paducah.

Dependable
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and
BEAUTIFUL

It is a trip of pleasure, comfort and rest; good service, good table, good rooms, etc. Boats leave each Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. For other information apply to Jas. Noger, superintendent; Frank L. Brown, agent.

Excursion Rates on The River

Round trip to EVANSVILLE AND RETURN, continuous passage \$4.00; Unlimited ticket \$5.00 meals and berth included.

ROUND TRIP TO CAIRO, party of five or over \$7.50 each, without meals; \$2.00 with meals.

Good music on all boats. For further particulars see

J. A. FOWLER, Agent, or GIVEN FOWLER, Agent, Phone 33.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

For City Judge.
We are authorized to announce
Z. A. CROSS
as a candidate for the office of City Judge of Paducah; subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election to be held Thursday, September 20.

We are authorized to announce
ED H. PURYEAR.
as a candidate for the office of City Judge of Paducah; subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election to be held Thursday, September 20.

FRIDAY AUGUST 24, 1906.

Shaking Off The Gang in Paducah.

The Paducah Sun of yesterday says:
"Paducah needs a flour mill. The city needs many things, which she is gradually accumulating, and some day we will have a flour mill. Every body, rich and poor, uses flour. It is the necessary ingredient of many articles of food that appear on the table three times a day. The householders purchase their flour of the local merchant. Part of the profits—thousands of dollars annually—goes to the miller. This should not go outside Paducah, but should remain here, to be put back in the channels of local trade. One of the ways in which Paducahans can secure the location of a first-class mill here, is to demonstrate that they patronize home products and purchase Paducah manufactured goods in preference to all others. The local consumption would go a long way toward making a flour mill profitable here. Aside from stopping a leak in trade money, a flour mill would attract many farmers to Paducah with their wheat. Naturally, they would spend a considerable portion of their wheat money with local merchants, and thus the city would reap a double profit from the presence of the mill."

The Register agrees with the Sun on Paducah needing a flour mill, but we have our doubts about such an enterprise proving a success. The article in the Sun was evidently written by some one not familiar with the recent experience of certain well known citizens of Paducah who operated a flour mill in this city, but were forced to close it down on account of a lack of patronage. In fact the mill was boycotted because the owners stood for law, order and good government. This statement can be verified and The Register can give names and locations of grocers who when a customer asked for a brand of flour made by the local mill was informed that "not a pound of that flour could come in the house." We say again that the last flour mill in Paducah was forced to cease business because its owners were identified with a movement having for its object law, order and good government. It is a common rumor that some of the stockholders in the Paducah Sun were in a large measure responsible for the boycott of the product of the local mill.

Many of the groceries of the city had a barroom annex and because many of the decent citizens of Paducah organized a league to demand the enforcement of the laws, those barroom-groceries, backed by a certain firm of whiskey dealers made a vicious fight on every member of the league and did all in their power to destroy the business of those members just because they asked for a better government.

That a single victory is to the credit of that lawless element is a disgrace and a shame to the decent people of this city. But happily for the city the backbone of the gang's power in this city has been broken this time that gang of vampires are abroad daily working for the boycott of men who stand for the homes and

good morals of the city, and nothing is too low or contemptible for that crowd to do to carry their point, but in the last twelve months they have been given so many black eyes, that a law now needed is for the good people of this city to come out boldly and meet them on their own ground and stand by every man and movement having for its object the cleaning out of the gang that has dehaunched the youth of this city and done so much to check the commercial progress of this city.

We say it and can prove it. Paducah has less industries today than it had three years ago. Why is this? There is a gang in this city to whom one must go for their "influence and support" or they will turn against him and throw obstacles in his way. That gang is arrayed against the public good of Paducah and are identified either directly or indirectly with every enterprise that flourishes by loose morals or the desecration of the Sabbath. In every community is an element that profits by the non-enforcement of the laws and where gambling dens and houses of infamy are permitted to flourish, and Paducah has a well organized band of that gentry. When this article is read by that crew their hirelings and tools they will say The Register does not tell the truth, but we have the statistics back of us, and if necessary can furnish a list of business enterprises and concerns that have quit business in this city during the past three years.

The good people of Paducah had just as well face the situation and come out flat-footed for the elimination of that element that has done so much to retard the progress of the city, and are busily engaged in fighting the interests of the people at large who desire to see law and order flourish in this city. The facts to which we refer are not only known in Paducah, but abroad as well, and there is no sense in whipping the devil around the stump, but get together and plainly give that element to understand that they have had their day in his fair city.

The 1906 Campaign Funds.

Beckham and McCreary are down for a joint debate and the indications are for some tall talk. They have been going after each other rather vigorously, but it has been done at a long range. We have always had a burning curiosity to get at the facts in the alleged theft of campaign funds in 1900. Charley Wheeler, a fellow who thought he was running for senator in 1901, made a rather bold charge at Louisville about the disappearance of contributions for the state campaign of 1900, but he failed to call any names or be specific in his allegations. Before he could screw his courage up to the point to spit it out he was suppressed.

In 1900 Beckham was the candidate for governor and McCreary was the chairman of the state campaign committee. The rumors were to the effect that several grafters in Kentucky had stolen something like \$60,000 of the "contributions" from the eastern corporations that were intended for the campaign. While neither Beckham or McCreary were connected with the rumors, if the rumors were based on facts we do not doubt but what either one of them could tell a long-suffering public just who got the money and the amount that was stolen.

The negro porter on the Pullman car who attempted to assault a young lady in the toilet-room of the car on which he was employed should be hung. We understand that the company does not provide locks to the doors of the ladies' lavatory on sleepers for the reason that when the average woman goes to make her toilet she consumes an hour or more in doing so. But if the women of this country are exposed to attempts of violence from any brute on the car the company should be required to provide locks on the doors.

A poor devil of a doctor in Chicago has been put in jail for robbing a patient of \$110. In treating the patient at his office he discovered that he had \$110 in his pocket, and when asked the amount of his fee he insisted on the whole \$110. He goes to jail. Early this month another doctor who attended the late Marshall Field for a week or two filed a bill of \$27,000 for the services and was hailed as a skillful physician; his patient died, but

the doctor in jail cured his patient. Which doctor rendered the greater service?

Last week Louisville sold an electric lighting franchise for \$100,150 when the city did not expect to receive as much as \$20,000 for it. A franchise for a traction company, to be given away, has been passed by one board of the general council of that city, yet the editor of the Louisville Herald proposes to give the city \$5,000 for the franchise. Either the corporations control the general council of Louisville or the members of that body are very poor business men. Franchises can be made a city's most valuable asset.

A Chicago woman has sued for divorce because her husband has been converted to spiritualism, and the spirits bother her. Spirits of a different brand more frequently cause actions for divorce.

Chicago negroes have drawn the social line and formed a "400" set. Reminds us of the old saying; "And the pot called the kettle black."

The High License.

(Memphis Commercial-Appeal.)
For the second time Fire and Police Commissioner Bruce has come to the front advocating the high license for saloons.

No doubt the tendency of the time is toward making the saloons pay in proportion to the cost in criminal prosecutions which, it is alleged, their existence entails upon the state. It has been asserted that three-fourths of the crime of the country is traceable to the saloons; therefore the saloons are responsible for three-fourths of the criminal costs.

In those states where the saloon is wide open and licenses low, it is probable that the statement and the deduction are borne out; but experience and statistics demonstrate that when a state closes the saloons it does not by any means wipe out three-fourths of the crime committed. On the contrary, it is still questionable whether a preponderance of criminal prosecutions is not found in the dry condition of the state.

Obviously, then, the sources of crime are dependable upon conditions where saloons exist upon light and easy terms, crime readily finds in them a hatching ground. Destroy these nesting places, and crime at once seeks other quarters. Born in the saloons it takes one form; born under other conditions it assumes another. It is not sound logic to mistake the contents of the pot for the vessel itself. A potato may be roasted in an oven or in the ashes. If the stove is handy, it receives the potato, if not, then the chances are it will go into the ashes.

Thus it is with crime and the saloons. Closing the licensed tipping places does not exterminate the crime accustomed to develop within them. On the other hand, it seeks the ashes of their unlicensed bootleggers, and amid his weedy and secret surroundings proceeds to develop itself with all the meaner earmarks of the still lower breeding spot.

But, as we understand the commissioner's position, he would not destroy the saloon, but by raising the license to a much higher figure preclude the financially irresponsible from engaging in the business.

In this view of the question Mr. Bruce is on safe grounds; for this is the feature that distinguishes the high license from positive prohibition. While it certainly generates to some extent the bootlegger and the iniquities consequent upon his appearance in a community, still the number of these wretches is decidedly limited and their influence upon crime curtailed because of the accessibility of the licensed and lawful drinking place, under the high license, must be conducted by an individual possessing more or less of this world's goods, and, as a rule, such a man is to be depended upon to uphold law and order to a far greater degree than one who has nothing whatever to lose.

Thus the saloon itself is made to array its influence and its strength against the crimes engendered in the atmosphere of the blind tiger and the bootlegger. The interest of the law, the place is at variance with the crime of the illegal dens, and the result is the licensed saloon becomes a valued and potent aid to the police and other law officers.

It is probable, then, that the high license may ultimately prove as happy a solution of the drink question as can be hoped for, an efficient success in controlling the evil arising from the drinking habit the chances are that it might be made to work with some show of virtue against evils arising from the gambling habit. At any rate, it is an ethical and a legitimate fight for the body politic to make, inasmuch as it was against crime itself and makes no pretense of curtailing a prerogative of man, because in exercising this prerogative some men abuse it.

Reform on Ton in Cincinnati.

(Evansville Courier.)
The Democratic county convention in Cincinnati recently did a good day's work. Last fall the city was wrested

from the control of Boss Cox by the election of Dempsey as mayor on a reform platform. Dempsey is a Democrat, but he did not agree with the party machine, of which the engineer was Lewis Bernard, John R. McLean's man and Cox's partner through which the Democratic share of the graft was distributed. At this county convention Dempsey and the independents undertook to get control of the party machinery and succeeded, but not until after Bernard's chairman had been panhandled, and almost thrown out of the hall for endeavoring to declare the election of a Bernard man as permanent chairman. When the riot had been quelled and a vote was taken Dempsey's candidate was elected by 182 to 106. The platform endorsed Bryan and Dempsey and demands most of the pet agencies of reform that have become popular with the untrammelled wing of the democracy. Among them are home rule for cities, initiative and referendum, taxation of corporations, the separation of local from state and national politics and the merit system in the city government. The number of these that are a matter of course in other cities shows how low Cincinnati has sunk under Cox's rule. The awakening there came late, but it seems to be genuine.

Making Honest Living.

(Louisville Post.)
Pat Crowe has stopped kidnapping children and has gone to work. Arrested as a suspect in New York, he explained to the police that he had reformed and taken to newspaper work to earn an honest living. Which recalls a story.

John L. Helm some years ago was interested in a tobacco warehouse in Louisville. On one of his trips in the interest of his house he came into a part of the country where the name of Helm was well known. From the early times to the third and fourth generation the Helms have been lawyers, and great lawyers, too. "How is it," one of his inquirers asked Mr. John Helm, "how is it that you preferred being a tobacco drummer to being a lawyer?"

"Well," said Mr. John Helm, "I thought I would show the people of Kentucky that one Helm could make an honest living."

"You did, stranger? Well, you have made a most unfortunate choice."

We think this will do for a "hot weather editorial" when the lawyers and the Helms are all out of town.

Hetty Green in Harsh Mood.

(Milwaukee Sentinel.)
Mrs. Hetty Green, that Russel Sage in petticoats, whose temper has all the acridity of a green persimmon without its prospects of sweetening, has been saying very harsh things of New wag with attempting to break into York "sassyety." Charged by some fashionable upstart, Aunt Hetty tartly retorts that she is not anxious for any of their company. "Since the sets in New York are living in a worse manner than the people of Sodom and Gomorrah did, and I know it." People who delight in money dinners, provide their puddles with visiting cards and rejoice in Harv Lehr can hardly be downright wicked. They haven't the brains. However, Aunt Hetty is wise in eschewing the company of the smart set. It would cost a lot of money.

Too Many Fads in School.

(Indianapolis News.)
There are too many attachments to our schools—indeed, it has come to pass that they are schools and something more. They should be simply schools. At least social distractions should be kept out of them. Parents, often at a large expense, send their children away to boarding school that they may have time for their studies and be freed from the demands of society. But we are making our high schools social institutions. This, we think, is a tendency that should be checked.

Hard Test for Credulity.

(Kansas City Journal.)
Some newspaper men are terrible liars. In writing up a cyclone out west one of them said it turned a well inside out, a cellar upside down, moved a township line, blew the staves out of a whisky barrel and left nothing but the bunghole, changed the day of the week, blew a mortgage off a farm, blew out the cracks of a fence and knocked the wind out of a politician.

Tells the Whole Story.

(Owensboro Inquirer.)
The Paducah Traction Company has "come across" all right. Cash as well as tickets will be accepted as half fares. The appeals of the News-Democrat in behalf of the monopoly which owns the street railway and gas and electric lighting plants of Paducah didn't go with the people of the Purchase metropolis at all. It was a case of live up to the provisions of the charter or forfeit the charter.

Fell From Car.

Last night about 9 o'clock Less Perdy was running up Broadway to catch a street car, and as he got in front of Walker's drug store at the corner of Fifth and Broadway he cut across the street to catch the car and was thrown to the ground hurting his shoulder and back.

A doctor was sent for and in a short while Perdy was able to return to his home at 216 Adams street.

GIRL WITH BOMB LEADS RAID ON NEWSPAPER

Odessa Plant Seized and Anarchists Print 700 Proclamations.

Odessa, Russia, Aug. 23.—A newspaper office in this city was seized by a gang of anarchist-communists, headed by a girl carrying a bomb. The leader told the editor they wanted to print a thousand copies of a proclamation. All the staff were then locked up and compositors among the gang proceeded to set up their proclamation. After printing 700 copies with much difficulty the anarchists departed about 3:30 in the morning, the girl with the bomb covering their retreat.

GIRL SWALLOWS ACID; DIES IN A WINEROOM

Hammond, Ind., Aug. 23.—Summoning the bartender by a push button in a West Hammond winerom last night, Ethel McNeill, 19 years of age, told him she had swallowed carbolic acid. She died before a doctor could be summoned. The girl came to West Hammond a year ago. She never revealed from whence she came. She was a splendid musician. Her relatives are unknown, and the body lies in the Hammond morgue unclaimed.

CUTTING DOWN RATON LIST

Able-Bodied San Francisco Refugees must Shift for Themselves.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 23.—The relief corporation has announced that after August 25 no more provisions will be supplied to refugees that are able-bodied.

Those who are worthy, ill or suffering from old age, may still draw rations, but men with sound limbs and strong sinews and women able to care for themselves will have to shift for themselves.

STOP HIGH CHARGES BY UNDERTAKERS

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23.—Frederick Greene, superintendent of a cemetery at Cleveland, yesterday, in a paper read before the twentieth annual convention of the association of American Cemetery Superintendents, recommended that as a means towards stopping the exorbitant charges of undertaking business in connection with the burying grounds. Mr. Green declared that many undertakers charged from three to five times too much profit on burials, and said that the expense of burials would be about one-fourth of what it now is if a cemetery undertaking establishment were carried out.

Election Postponed.

The local option election which should have come off a week from tomorrow in Ballard county has been postponed until some time in December.

Colonel Bud Dale received this news yesterday, and the reason was that the petition was gotten up wrong and a new one will have to be gotten up it will be some time in December before the election can be held.

Colonel Dale will go to Kevil Saturday anyway, where he has been invited by a special committee to dress the people on behalf of the local option law.

Fisher-Chastain.

Last night at 8 o'clock a pretty home wedding occurred at the residence of Mrs. Ella Fisher, in which her daughter, Miss Ida Fisher, was united in marriage to Mr. George Chastain, of Atlanta, Ga., but who has been working here for the Illinois Central Railroad.

They were made man and wife by Justice J. H. Burnett.

Mr. and Mrs. Chastain will leave this morning for Atlanta, Ga., to visit the groom's parents, and may reside there in the future.

RAM'S HORN WRINKLES.

Those who buy what they do not need, soon need what they cannot buy.

Sensation may be good as seasoning, but poor as the main substance. The highest duties are entrusted to those who have elevated the lower ones.

The sins we wink at today we drink of tomorrow. A calculating piety is not calculated to be profitable. Our disappointments come from our misapprehensions.

Facts are stubborn things, but faith looks beyond them.

There are still some things too big for human ownership. Hygiene is not holiness, but there is no holiness without it.

No church is organized until it has its sympathetic nerves. Our rights become wrongs when they prevent another's righteousness.

The common way is to hate a man first and find a reason for it afterwards.

The politic make new friends; they need to, for they have no old ones. You cannot sit in the Kingdom above unless you strive for the Kingdom below.

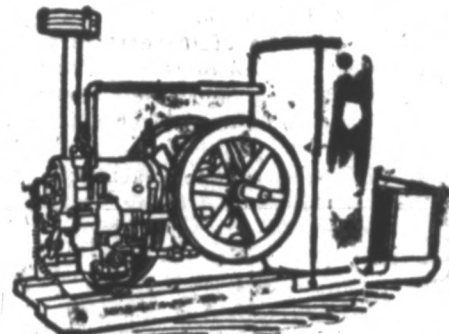
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Paducah, Ky.

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Send two cent stamp for "Land of the Sky" booklet and other handsomely illustrated literature.

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Gray's Buffet, Palmer House Bar, L. A. Lagomarsino.

ALL PERMITS WERE REVOKED

PERMITTING CHILDREN TO WORK IN MILLS AND FACTORIES.

CHILDREN MUST ATTEND SCHOOL

Not Permitted to Work Unless Parents' Support Depends Upon Them.

NOTICES SENT YESTERDAY

County Judge Lightfoot is determined that every child who is not absolutely needed in the support of its parents shall attend school this fall and winter. He has revoked all permits granting children under the lawful age (16) permission to work in mills and factories to take effect Aug. 28.

It is unlawful in this state for a child under the age of 16 years to be employed in any mill or factory, with certain exceptions, and the county judge issues permits to children whose parents are too poor or too ill to work during the summer vacation.

Judge Lightfoot yesterday issued the following notice to all proprietors of mills and factories in the city which is self-explanatory:

"Paducah, Ky., Aug. 23, 1906. "Gentlemen: You are hereby notified that all permits signed by me granting permission to children under the age of 16 years to work in your factory will be considered as revoked on the 28th day of August, 1906. I am very desirous that the law be strictly complied with as to children attending school, and notify you, as I do, in order that I may assist the school officers in securing the attendance of the children.

"I have no doubt that there are many children employed at your factory who are the sole reliance of their parents. In fact, I know of many of them to be children of parents who are unable to earn a livelihood whatever, and it is my purpose to make exceptions in such cases and renew permits. I do not wish to disturb business more than is absolutely necessary in going over the permits, and I kindly ask you to let the little fellows come to me from the 23rd up to and including the 28th. By letting a few come at a time there will be less interference with the affairs of your concern.

"Any personal information you may have that will enable me to properly pass upon the renewal or discontinuance of permits will be appreciated. Yours respectfully,

"R. T. LIGHTFOOT,
"County Judge."

DOCTOR SENTENCED TO JAIL

Francis Stewart Given Indeterminate Penalty for Robbing a Patient.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Dr. Francis Stewart, recently convicted on a charge of robbery, was sentenced to an indefinite term in the penitentiary yesterday by Judge Kernsten. Atorney Neely asked thirty days' leave to file a bill of exceptions. Dr. Stewart will be released on bonds. This is the physician's second conviction on a charge of robbery. Two years ago he was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary, but the case was taken to the supreme court and the conviction was reversed.

On Oct. 1, 1905, Dr. Stewart is alleged to have robbed Felix Berard, of Montreal, Que., of \$100, when the young man went to his office seeking treatment. After a consultation lasting a few minutes Dr. Stewart, according to the complainant, demanded \$100. Threats were made by the physician against him, Berard declared, and he gave up the money.

NEGRO PULLMAN PORTER ATTEMPTS AN ASSAULT

Woman Passenger Is Badly Injured on a Train Near Fulton.

Fulton, Ky., Aug. 23.—A well-known young woman whose name is withheld because of the nature of the affair, was forced into the toilet of a Pullman car by the negro porter just north of this place yesterday on the Illinois Central Railroad, and but for a terrific struggle on her part she would have been assaulted. Her clothing was torn from her body and her arms were badly cut by being thrust against the window. The negro is in jail under guard, while the woman is under medical care.

Italian and Negro Street Singers.

(Philadelphia Record.) Italian hurdy-gurdy men have found out the fondness of the colored race for music and there are often several of the instruments in operation within a block in sections of Locust and South streets, populated by negroes, and a horde of small children is heard. Lately a quartet of little colored boys, all under 12 years of age, have added a pleasing variation

to the musical program, though a not very acceptable one to the hurdy-gurdy men. When an instrument strikes up anywhere within range of their playgrounds they hasten to take up the words of each new song with the hurdy-gurdy accompaniment. It is not this feature to which the Italians object, but at the conclusion of each entertainment the boys take up a collection of their own, generally leaving little for the foreigner.

How Death Feels.

(London Telegraph.) In his sermon at St. Pancras Parish church the other evening the bishop of London gave an indication of his views as to what the sensation of death would be like. He said: "At an operation, when you receive whatever it is that makes you for the time being insensible, you seem to be carried for the moment out of the body; you are, in fact, out of the body—the body is for the time dead. Your spirit, your mind, is perfectly active. I dare say it is the experience of many others that you seem to be swept swiftly under the stars toward your God. When you are out of the body, or seem to be, if only for a few moments, you realize what death will be."

Dead Loss.

(Lippincott's Magazine.) "See here, Aunt Dinah, I sent two brand new shirts of my husband's to the wash last week, and you have brought back only one. Now, what have you done with the other?" "Yes, Miss Lulu, ma'am, I was coming 'round to the question of dat dar shu't. You knows dat I ain't a pusion dat pretends to one thing and pretends to anudder, so I's gwine to tell de truf 'bout dat shu't. It was dis-away: My old man he up and died las' week, an de bur'al sassiety de yid'dn't do nothing but covort 'round, and I nebber ha dany'ting to lay dat man out in. So I helps myself to dat shu't for a fac'. An' oh, Miss Lulu, honey, I jes' wishes you could had seen how dat digger sot dot shu't off!"

The Uninteresting Rich.

"There are times when I have doubts whether anybody who is making more than \$15,000 a year is really worth associating with," says E. S. Martin in the September Appleton's. "I say \$15,000 a year, but that is an arbitrary suggestion and needs to be adapted to various conditions and localities. Where the conditions are very favorable, a man may be taking in very much more than that, and still have time to invite his soul and think thoughts and impart them; and where conditions are harder, he may be utterly engrossed in gaining much less. The main point is that folks who are very strenuously 'on the make' are not much good for anything else, even though they may be composed of the same sort of materials that eminently companionable people are made of. They are restless creatures. When they are not making large pots of money, they are spending what they have made; buying things, building playing ardently with costly new toys—automobiles and the like—hustling off to Europe, and hustling back home.

"They lack repose. The condition of fluctuating means is hostile to repose. It unsettles habits; habits of mind and all the habits."

When Webster Was Wrong.

(Detroit Times.) It is easy for even a good man to be mistaken. Daniel Webster was a good man. Yet Daniel was positive that a steam railroad could never be made to work.

He was quite willing to concede that a locomotive might be able to skate along at a pretty good clip while attached to a string of cars running on iron or wooden rails.

But, having admitted this much, he arose to call attention to an insurmountable obstacle to the further success of the undertaking. He said the train, once under way, could not be stopped—that it would keep right on going, and ultimately crash into something and kill everybody aboard.

Thus we see that even with the best intentions it is easy to make mistakes.

Daniel Webster didn't own any canalboat stock, nor was he for any other reason desirous that railroads should not come into existence. He simply was expressing an opinion about something he had never seen in operation. And, unfortunately for his reputation as a railway expert, he saw things that weren't there.

Captain Opposed to Dudes.

(Valley Falls, Kas., New Era.) A large and respectable delegation from Delaware township attended the county Democratic convention at Osaka Tuesday, thirty-seven out of the forty-two selected answering the roll call. Ed Wetzel, president of the local party, was elected. Captain Butts wore his kerchief with the corner protruding from his front coat pocket.

One London Man Unafraid.

(Indianapolis News.) Every once in a while something happens to make us doubt all these prosperity stories. For instance, a man in London has offered for exhibition purposes to live twenty-one days on canned meat.

DIES SUDDENLY

MRS. MARY C. VAUGHN EXPIRED AT RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL LAST NIGHT.

Death Due to Effects of Operation for Strangulated Hernia—Leaves Many Relatives.

The many friends of Mrs. Mary Cordelia Vaughn will be shocked to learn that the estimable lady died at Riverside hospital last night at 11:30 from the effects of an operation for strangulated hernia.

Mrs. Mary Cordelia Vaughn was daughter of John Horace and Martha Grundy Terrell. She was born on Grundy Hill, this county, Oct. 22, 1847, and was married to Mrs. Edward Walton Vaughn Dec. 29, 1870, at the Terrell home on North Seventh street. She left four children—Mrs. Horace Vaughan of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. George C. Vernon, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Robert Leland of Chicago; Mr. Ed Vaughan of this city—and two beloved stepdaughters—Mrs. Frank Parham and Mrs. H. C. Overby, both of this city—Mrs. Martha Grundy Terrell, her mother, and Miss Nannie Terrell, her only sister.

Mrs. Vaughn was highly respected and beloved by all, and her sudden demise will cause much sorrow in the city.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been made, as the coming of relatives is awaited.

Kitten in Mail Parcel.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—A diminutive black kitten, with arching back and frightened eyes, was tumbled out of a postal package at the Pullman branch postoffice yesterday afternoon after mystifying the clerks in the office as to what was causing the commotion inside the paper-wrapped parcel.

Infant Dies.

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jones, living out on the Mayfield road, died yesterday evening about 6 o'clock. It will be buried this morning at the family burying ground at 10 o'clock.

In Kabakon, a small island in the Bismarck archipelago in the south seas, may be seen two German professors eating only coconuts and clad only in loin cloths. The founder of this simple life colony is Prof. Engleheart of Munich and Erlangen universities. A chronic invalid from his childhood, he determined to try the fruit cure. After various experiments he decided that European fruits were not the best and went to Ceylon, and finally to Kabakon. He was joined fifteen months ago by his companion, Dr. A. Bethmann.

Playing the Same Old Game.

(Philadelphia Record.) Wall street is having its usual convulsions after something has happened. Everybody in the country has now heard that the dividends on the Harriman roads have been raised and the lambs are rushing into Wall street to get a bit of a good thing. The "siders" who bought before the advance will now kindly part with some of their holdings for a sufficient consideration, following which the market will sag and the lambs will find themselves in their usual denuded condition.

That run-down, tired feeling is the first symptom of MALARIA, take

Bacon's Malarial Tonic Capsules

The specific for all malaria. Has cured others. Will cure you.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

BACON'S DRUG STORE.

Seventh and Jackson St. Phone 337.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY

How They Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Vincennes	66	43	.605
Cairo	59	52	.532
Jacksonville	58	51	.532
Paducah	55	54	.505
Danville	47	63	.427
Mattoon	43	65	.398

Where They Play.

Paducah at Cairo.
Jacksonville at Vincennes.
Mattoon at Danville.

Paducah 1, Cairo 0.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 23.—A scratch hit and error by Meyers lost the game for the locals today.

Score: R. H. E.
Paducah 1 3 0
Cairo 0 5 1
Batteries: Wright and Downing; Quieser and Searls.
Umpire—Chill.

Jacksonville 3, Vincennes 1.

Vincennes, Ind., Aug. 23.—Jacksonville won today's game.

Score: R. H. E.
Jacksonville 3 6 0
Vincennes 1 6 3
Batteries: Hackett and Belt; Farrell and Chenault.

Mattoon Won Both Games.

Danville, Ill., Aug. 23.—Mattoon won both games here today.

First game:
Score: R. H. E.
Mattoon 3 8 3
Danville 1 5 0
Batteries: Jokerst and Johnston; Fleming and Johnson.

Second game:
Score: R. H. E.
Mattoon 8 12 5
Danville 7 6 4
Batteries: Moore, McCarthy and Johnston; Christman and Johnson.

BLAMES SALOONS AT FORT.

General Carter Says They Are Responsible for Much Disorder.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Good order on the military reservations at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Thomas, Ky., is suffering greatly by reason of the location of saloons and other undesirable places in that vicinity. Brigadier General William H. Carter, commanding the department of the lakes, in his report to the war department says these places have become sources of much trouble to those responsible for good order on the reservations.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Public:

I wish to announce that I have opened a brand new stock of Jewelry Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass, Hand-Painted China and Umbrellas at 224 Broadway. The store-room has been remodeled and enlarged and fitted up for a first-class jewelry store. All my goods are new and up-to-date, selected with a view to please the trade of Palucah and vicinity.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit my establishment and inspect the line of goods on display and that are arriving each day. We will be glad to see you whether you buy or not.

High-class work will be my specialty and all work ordered will be promptly executed. Clocks will be called for and delivered to any part of the city free of charge. I ask a share of your patronage, and I am determined to have it if good work and reasonable prices will get it.

A visit from you will be appreciated.

J. D. Sowers,

Phone 2088. Jeweler. 224 Broadway.

GOOD MORNING

Did you swallow your share of dust last night? I have a full line of

Garden Hose, Nozzles, Sprinkling Sleds,

etc., various grades and various prices.

Help your neighbor keep down the dust.

Ed D. Hannan

Both Phones 201. 132 South Fourth St., 325 Kentucky Avenue.

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Scientifically Constructed and
...of the Highest Excellence....

It Appeals to the Artistic and Cultured Class and
is a "Leader" for the dealer.

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PADUCAH, KY

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GENERAL CARTAGE BUSINESS.

SUPERIOR FACILITIES FOR HANDLING FREIGHT, MACHINERY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OFFICE SECOND AND MONROE. BOTH PHONES.

P. D. FITZPATRICK, SUP'T

The Register, delivered, 10c per week

FRIENDS OF THE A. F. L.

(Continued from First Page.)

the effective speeches Mr. Gompers is now making in Maine against Mr. Littlefield. There is not an avowed labor leader in Washington who does not believe that the men who are rejected by the American Federation of Labor were the men who opposed labor's demands in the last session of congress.

A feature of the editorial in the American Federationist is the replies of republicans to suggestions from the American Federation that they should express themselves on the current events and propositions for legislation in the interest of labor.

The present number of Mr. Gompers' American Federationist is based largely upon the demand, politely stated by Mr. Gompers to all members of congress, that even if the president did not reply to the bill of grievances submitted to him, members of the president's party might very well have answered for the president.

It is true, answers have been received but so far as republicans' answers as concerned they are, as usual, deceptive.

A number of replies have been received by the American Federation of Labor, as President Gompers has allowed to go on some interesting replies received up to date, and an additional list will be made public tomorrow. Introducing these answers from candidates for congress, Mr. Gompers says:

Rights of People Ignored.

"In the bill of grievances we appealed to those responsible for legislation, or for the failure to enact, and expressed the hope that the appeal would not be in vain, and added that if perchance congress did not heed labor's requests, the toilers would appeal to the conscience and support of our fellow citizens. Submitting to the dictation of its vested and responsible leaders, congress utterly failed to accord the rights or grant any relief requested.

"The indignation felt among the wage earners and the people generally of our country at this flagrant disregard of their liberties and their interests made itself promptly and spontaneously manifest in all sections of the country, and from all quarters came inquiries from their respective constituencies regarding the attitude of certain congressmen.

"We have received a large number of replies, and, in compliance with our announcement, we herewith publish many of them.

"In certain respects the replies speak for themselves."

The first letter in the list to be published is that from Representative J. M. Briggs, chairman of the Democratic national congress committee. It says:

"I have carefully read the list of labor's grievances and I think I understand same. I agree fully with you in every demand therein made."

On the above letter, Mr. Gompers makes the following editorial comment:

"Mr. Briggs' answer is brief, but unqualifiedly in approval of bill of labor grievances."

Dick Is Evasive.

The next letter in parallel column was that of Mr. Griggs, is that from Senator Charles Dick, chairman of the republican state committee of Ohio as follows:

"In regard to the bill of grievances take this opportunity to say that numerous official demands prevent me at present from undertaking specific discussion in detail of the various subjects mentioned nevertheless, the information presented your letter and the accompanying inclosure will not fail of my careful consideration, particularly whenever opportunity afforded from time for legislative attention to these important matters

Editor Newman

OFFER \$5,000

(Continued from First Page.)

to be used for hospital purposes. I will, for the erection of a hospital for the cure and care of the convalescents, to cost \$5,000.

Should any of the propositions suggested in the original submitted herewith be seriously considered, I ask that you will urge the advisability of placing any franchise for the use of city streets at public auction, in which event, I hereby agree to become a bidder. I am making this offer because I feel that the day of giving away franchises in the city of Louisville is over, and similar franchises should be sold to the city sufficient funds to reduce our tax rate, but I am to supply our inadequate hospital with modern equipment in a city of the size of Louisville. It is my intention

ter to the press tonight. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE A. NEWMAN, Jr.

Dr. R. B. Gilbert, chairman of the railroad committee of the board of aldermen, has called a meeting of the committee to consider the present ordinance and hear objections from property owners. The ordinance has already passed the lower board.

Recently a company was organized known as the Louisville, New Albany & French Lick railroad, and the Kentucky Traction company sprang up again, asking for a right of way for the first named company on this side of the river. The announced purpose is to take over the K. & I. rolling stock and run to New Albany across the K. & I. bridge.

The route of the old right of way, which is available, is from Center and Jefferson streets to a point opposite Magazine street, west through private property to Seventh street, and west to Thirteenth street. The Kentucky Traction company's later ordinance asked for additional rights, running as follows: In Thirteenth street to Grayson, down to Twenty-second, in to Duncan, down to Thirteenth, in to bank, down to Thirty-first, in to Portland and across Thompson's lane to the bridge.

Mayor Barth is in favor of the sale of the franchise.

HARD FIGHT ON COUNTY OPTION

In Temperance Legislation Will Be Feature of Ohio Democratic Convention.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—When the Ohio Democratic convention re-assembled today it was with the knowledge that a fight on county option in temperance legislation of principles, as a part of the declaration of principles, was assured. A protracted night session of the committee on Platform had been insufficient to bring the different opinions together, and the issue was clearly joined. Many of the temperance advocates, among them the leaders of the Anti-saloon League, were understood to be willing to accept a compromise but W. L. Finley had all along maintained that no compromise, which left the county option idea at all obscured, would be acceptable to him, and the delegates were not surprised at that prospect of a minority report. The day was excessively warm and few coats were in evidence when Chairman McCann called the convention to order and asked for the report of the committee on platform.

STENSLAND FOUND AGAIN.

This Time He Is Reported to Be in Mexico.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The Record-Herald says: "A private message received in Chicago from El Paso at midnight reported positively the arrest of Paul O. Stensland, fugitive president of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue State bank, at Aguas Calientes, Mexico. A telegram was at once sent to Springfield to ascertain whether Gov. Deseen had been notified of the arrest and what action had been taken looking to the extradition of the fugitive. It was learned that a telegram had been received by the governor, which is now in the hands of his secretary. Chicago police claim to have received no information of the arrest.

BISHOP SPALDING

Arrives at Louisville to Look Into Funeral Trouble at Church.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 23.—Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., arrived in Louisville this morning, having been summoned yesterday by telegram.

It is understood that his visit is the result of the trouble growing out of Bishop McCloskey's refusal to permit funeral services for Spalding Coleman, but Bishop Spalding refuses to make any statement.

He arrived shortly after 9 o'clock over the Big Four, his train having been delayed, and went at once to the Galt House.

PLACED UNDER \$25,000 BOND

P. C. Smith, Birmingham Broker, Surrenders to United States Marshal.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 23.—P. C. Smith, manager for Foster & Co. brokers, who is charged with having aided and abetted the embezzlement of \$100,000 by Paying Teller Alex R. Chisolm, of the First National Bank of Birmingham, returned from the east early today and at once surrendered to the United States marshal Commissioner Watts fixed Smith's bond at \$25,000, the same as the bond fixed for Chisolm and Broker W. L. Sims, who has a charge pending against him the same as that against Smith. Smith made bond at once. He said that he was away on his vacation and had not heard of Chisolm's delinquency or the charge against himself until Sunday night, when he received a telegram from his clerk. According to Chisolm's confession, he squandered \$100,000 of the bank's money with Foster & Co., speculating in cotton.

AN EGYPTIAN QUICK SHAVE.

"Give me a quick shave," said a man who had wandered into a strange-looking barber shop in lower Washington.

"Yes, sir," replied the Egyptian barber, who was stout and swarthy. He began to unbutton the customer's coat and waistcoat.

"Hold on! I asked for a shave," exclaimed the customer.

"I shave you, sir," said the barber, and calmly proceeded to hang up the wearing apparel.

Then he removed collar and tie, unbuttoned the customer's shirt and tucked it down.

"What are you going to do?" demanded the customer, now a little frightened. "Is this the way to give a quick shave?"

"I make you feel plenty of good," said the barber reassuringly.

Then he began to strop a razor like a jackknife with a large inlaid ebony handle containing a fan and a stiletto.

"He's going to cut my throat," thought the customer. "I'd better keep quiet and perhaps I can escape. This is a quick shave with a vengeance. I'll lose my train, anyway."

It was one alleviation that the barber was not loquacious. He went about his work seriously and methodically.

He poured some drops of an aromatic tincture into a basin and carefully washed the patient's chest. The next thing was to investigate certain moles and in one or two cases to pull out hairs with a pair of tweezers and apply a dab of ointment.

Then taking a gilt shaving cup inscribed with shorthand symbols of Arabic he lathered the chest, shoulders and lower back of the neck of the customer and proceeded to shave with the jackknife, which was fairly sharp.

"By the way, is this an operation for appendicitis?" asked the customer with mild sarcasm. "Perhaps you think I'm an actor going to wear a low necked toga in the forum scene."

"I shave good Egyptian style," replied the other serenely, and fetching a silver basin with a semi-circular opening to fit the neck he placed it under the patient's chin and hooked up a chain around the back.

The effect in the mirror was of a device to feed infants. Its object, however, seemed to be to catch the superabundant thin lather that flowed in streams from the upper lip and down the sides of the face.

"Go ahead," spluttered the hapless customer, noticing a clock in the mirror. "You've only been at this quick shave for 35 minutes. Do you generally make appointments by letter?"

The face was shaved twice in the space of 15 minutes, and the man in the chair had hopes of escaping. He reckoned without knowledge, for the barber's basin continued to be yoked up and the artist opened a box of surgical tools.

One of these, a mirror and probe combined, searched the secret places of the ear and cleaned it out. Another instrument shaved the inside of the ear, which was then scented and anointed. The same tool did a delicate job on the eyebrows, removing two hairs in the center.

"A dental surgeon, too," murmured the almost resigned patient, as the barber pried his mouth open, scraped the back of his teeth with a small steel hoe and inserting a roll of slippery sin bark used it as a toothbrush.

The rights of privacy seemed much exceeded when the patient's tongue was seized by silver nippers and scraped by another instrument.

"I fix your finger nail in your foot?" asked the artist at this juncture.

"No, no; you've done enough to me," exclaimed the customer. "Let the rest of my body alone. I suppose if I'd asked for a hair cut, instead of a quick shave, you would have amputated my leg and trepanned my skull."

"Egyptian barber; do everything," was the calm reply. "I graduate school in Cairo."

The concluding operations were as orange flower scented face wash, anointings of various sorts, dombing of the eyebrows, a dry shampoo of the hair, with perfuming, anointing and combing, and a squirt of some fragrant liquid into mouth and nostrils. All this brought the total time for a quick shave up to one hour and eight minutes.

"What is the damage?" said the customer as he was reclothing himself. He felt himself in fact much freshened and exhilarated after so many and varied attentions.

"Twenty-five cents," replied the swarthy artist, naming a higher price than he charged to compatriots.

"Say that's dirt cheap," exclaimed the American, adding a ten-cent gratuity. But you ought not to advertise it as a quick shave, old man."

"The quick Egyptian shave," said the barber.—Washington Post.

Servant's Long Service.

The following announcement appears in the Geneva papers: "M. and Mme. Edouard Monon regretfully announce the death of their faithful servant, Mlle. Gabrielle Thomasset, who has been in the service of our family for the last 76 years in succession."

The aged servant was 89 years old at the time of her death.

Church Saved from Bands.

The ancient church of St. Piran (Cornwall), which was recently discovered in the sands at Perran, is about to be restored.

The church is situated in a remote spot, and is now in a state of ruin. It is believed to be the work of the same architect as the church at St. Michael's Mount.

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A LITTLE VOLUNTEER.

A fierce gale had been beating along the coast for three days and not a person had ventured out. The hotel stood a few rods back from the shore, its long glass-enclosed piazza overlooking the angry sea. Off to the left was the beginning of a long chain of dangerous rocks, while between the hotel and the rocks was the famous South Shore beach.

To those who liked to watch the sea, the glass-enclosed piazza of the hotel offered exceptional attractions. All through the long hours of the gale men and women walked back and forth with their glasses, exchanging comments and apprehensions, and often allowing the meal hours to pass by unregarded, so fascinated were they by the wild scene.

On the first day of the storm they had watched with horror as a small fishing smack was driven in upon the rocks and went to pieces, but had breathed more freely when they saw her crew reach shore in safety. Later they had watched the plucky and successful struggle of a small sailboat as she beat her way to safety.

Every year there were hard storms and violent winds on the shore, but it was long since there had been such a gale as this.

Among the guests was a family from the interior who had never before seen the ocean. One of the children, a delicate boy of nine or ten years, seemed to have a special fear of the tumbling, roaring waves. During the bright days he could never be induced to go in bathing with the other children, preferring to wander about in the fields and woods, whistling to the birds or chasing the butterflies and grasshoppers.

During the gale he wandered from room to room with a frightened face. When he heard the guests talking about the storm and the probable loss of life along the coast he trembled.

On the morning of the third day of the gale a dull booming was heard at sea. All the guests recognized the pitiful call for help from a stranded vessel and they hastened to the piazza with their glasses. Far out at the end of the chain of rocks a large ship was stranded. Her masts were gone and the waves were rolling over her, fast beating her timbers to pieces. Many of her passengers were lashed to the stumps of her masts and among them could be seen several children.

On the beach a dozen sturdy fishermen were doing their best to launch a boat. Time and again they got it into the water, only to have it overturned by a roaring breaker and driven high upon the beach. At last, exhausted by their efforts, the men stood back and gazed helplessly at the ship and the angry waters that lay between it and them.

The rain had ceased, but the wind still blew the blinding spray far up on the beach. Most of the guests left the hotel and went down to the group of silent men on the shore. It was useless, they said; no boat could ever reach the vessel; all who went out would be lost.

As the guests stood watching the vessel on the rocks one of the ladies felt a pull at her dress. Glancing down she saw Arthur, the boy who would never venture in the water. His face was colorless with terror with terror and his eyes were round and shining.

"Why, Arthur," she said, childishly, "what made you come down here, if you are so frightened? Run back to the hotel, that's a dear."

But the boy shook his head and closed his lips tightly.

"Shall I go with you, dear?"

"No, no; I'll stay. But it's awful! And all those people on the boat. Can't somebody help?"

One of the fishermen overheard him. "Not till the sea goes down," he said, gruffly. "It would be suicide. I'm willing to risk my life, but not to throw it away."

Five, ten minutes passed, and again the dull booming of the signal gun on the wrecked vessel appealed for help. Unable to bear the suspense and inaction longer, one of the men sprang forward to where the boat lay, half buried in the sand, as it had been driven back by the waves.

"I can't stand this," he said. "Who'll go with me?"

The men stood silent, shaking their heads slowly as the speaker's eyes sought one after another.

"For God's sake, mates," he called, hoarsely, "won't some of you volunteer? It's better to lose our lives out there than to stay here and see those people drown."

As the man spoke a small, slight figure darted forward and clambered into the boat. It was Arthur!

"I'll go," he cried, resolutely. "Maybe I can help save some of the children."

There was a moment's hush. Then the fishermen to the last man stepped forward. One of them lifted the child from the boat and kissed him, gravely.

"We can do better work than you, my boy," he said, tenderly. "We are stronger. If only our courage is as good."

Then he passed Arthur to his mother who had just come in search of him.

A few minutes later the boat was launched, this time successfully. Like a cork the waves tossed it about, but the fishermen bravely forced it through the water and finally reached the stranded vessel. Then the first boatload of passengers was brought off.

Again and again the boat made its perilous trip, bringing away the shipwrecked people.

At night all the rescued passengers and crew came one by one to the hotel, with the little fellow to whom they owed their lives.—Little

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE

CORRECTED MAY 30th, 1906.

SOUTH BOUND			
	No. 101	No. 103	No. 121
Leave Cincinnati	8:20 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	.....
Leave Louisville	12:01 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Leave Owensboro	.....	6:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Leave Horse Branch	2:28 p.m.	12:08 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Leave Central City	3:30 p.m.	1:03 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
Leave Nortonville	4:08 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	1:28 p.m.
Leave Evansville	12:50 p.m.	4:40 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Leave Nashville	.....	7:00 p.m.	8:05 a.m.
Leave Hopkinsville	.....	9:45 p.m.	11:20 a.m.
Leave Paducah	4:55 p.m.	2:27 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Arrive Paducah	6:10 p.m.	3:40 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Arrive Paducah	6:15 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
Arrive Fulton	7:20 p.m.	4:50 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Arrive Gibbs, Tenn.	8:06 p.m.	5:51 a.m.	.....
Arrive Rives	8:13 p.m.	6:04 a.m.	.....
Arrive Jackson	.....	7:15 a.m.	.....
Arrive Memphis	11:10 p.m.	8:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive New Orleans	10:35 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	.....

NORTH BOUND			
	No. 102	No. 104	No. 122
Leave New Orleans	7:10 p.m.	9:15 a.m.	.....
Leave Memphis	0:45 a.m.	8:50 p.m.	.....
Leave Jackson, Tenn.	8:07 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	.....
Leave Rives	.....	11:58 p.m.	.....
Leave Fulton	10:15 a.m.	12:35 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Paducah	11:20 a.m.	1:43 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Paducah	11:25 a.m.	1:48 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Arrive Princeton	12:39 p.m.	3:03 a.m.	9:29 a.m.
Arrive Hopkinsville	6:15 p.m.	5:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive Nashville	9:25 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	.....
Arrive Evansville	3:45 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	.....
Arrive Nortonville	1:28 p.m.	3:51 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Arrive Central City	2:05 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Arrive Horse Branch	3:06 p.m.	5:18 a.m.	12:55 p.m.
Arrive Owensboro	4:55 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
Arrive Louisville	8:35 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	.....
Arrive Cincinnati	9:15 p.m.	12:00 noon	.....

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

NORTH BOUND			
	No. 306	No. 374	
Leave Paducah	12:40 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	.....
Arrive Carbondale	4:25 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	.....
Arrive Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	.....
Arrive St. Louis	8:30 p.m.	7:20 a.m.	.....

SOUTH BOUND			
	No. 305	No. 375	
Leave St. Louis	7:45 a.m.	9:40 p.m.	.....
Leave Chicago	2:30 a.m.	6:20 p.m.	.....
Arrive Carbondale	11:40 a.m.	7:05 a.m.	.....
Arrive Paducah	3:35 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	.....

CAIRO-NASHVILLE LINE.

NORTH BOUND			
	101-801	135-835	
Leave Nashville	8:10 a.m.	.....	.....
Leave Hopkinsville	11:20 a.m.	6:40 a.m.	.....
Leave Princeton	2:35 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	.....
Arrive Paducah	4:15 p.m.	9:25 a.m.	.....
Leave Paducah	6:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	.....
Arrive Cairo	7:45 p.m.	11:10 a.m.	.....
Arrive St. Louis	7:20 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	.....
Arrive Chicago	6:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	.....

SOUTH BOUND			
	122-822	136-836	
Leave Chicago	6:20 p.m.	8:40 a.m.	.....
Leave St. Louis	9:40 p.m.	1:50 p.m.	.....
Leave Cairo	6:00 a.m.	5:58 p.m.	.....
Arrive Paducah	7:45 a.m.	7:40 p.m.	.....
Leave Paducah	7:50 a.m.	3:70 p.m.	.....
Arrive Princeton	9:40 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	.....
Arrive Hopkinsville	.....	6:10 p.m.	.....
Arrive Nashville	.....	9:25 p.m.	.....

Trains marked (*) run daily except Sunday. All other trains run daily. Trains 103 and 104 carry through sleepers between Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans; trains 101 and 102 sleepers between Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. Trains 801 and 802 sleepers between Paducah and St. Louis. Train 801 connects at East Cairo with Chicago sleeper. For further information, address,

J. T. DONOVAN, agent, City Ticket Office, Paducah, Ky.

R. M. PRATHER, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Paducah, Ky.

F. W. HARLOW, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

JOHN A. SCOTT, A. G. P. A., Memphis, Tenn.

S. G. HATCH, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. BRILL, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

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TALE OF A QUEER HOUSE.

Dwelling Formed of Ship Beached on the Pacific Coast in Gold Times.

On the bay of San Francisco, about six miles from the city, is the little town of Tiburon. Here, on the beach, is a remarkable dwelling—half ship and half cottage. The landward half is an ordinary two-story wooden cottage, but the outward end is the hull of an old vessel, the name board of which, Tropic Bird, is nailed over the front door of the cottage.

In 1850, just after the great gold discoveries in California, the Tropic Bird, built in a Prince Edward Island shipyard, and commanded by Capt. Homans, set sail from Gloucester, Mass., with a mixed crew of sailors and landmen, all eager to get as quickly as possible to the land of gold. Just before reaching Cape Horn, mutiny broke out, but was quelled by the firmness of the captain and the opportunity coming out of a violent storm, which kept all hands busy for several days. The Tropic Bird and all on board reached the Golden Gate and the young city of San Francisco safely. The vessel, however, was so battered that she was beached at the foot of Telegraph Hill and converted into a boarding house and general store. The captain and his brother made money fast, and after a few years sold out their business and returned to their native state.

Half a century later, in 1901, a man, his wife and child came from San Francisco to Tiburon to visit the ship cottage. The woman's heart came into her mouth when she read the name plate, Tropic Bird. Entering, they learned that the old vessel had been towed over to Tiburon, cut in half and a cottage built where her stern had been. They further ascertained that the Tropic Bird was built by Donald Dewar, a shipbuilder of Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, and sold by him to Capt. Homans, who sailed her round the Horn. Donald Dewar's granddaughter, Mrs. J. H. Scott, is now the housewife of the Tropic Bird, and her visitor was a daughter of Capt. Homans. So strangely did two people, deeply interested in the Tropic Bird, the one a granddaughter of her builder and the other a daughter of her former owner and captain, meet in the little town of Tiburon.

SNAPSHOT MARRIAGES.

Ninety-Nine of Which Out of a Hundred Result in Unhappiness.

All modern advancement and inventions, marvelous as they are, have not brought any improvement over good, old-fashioned courtship, says the Memphis News-Scimitar.

It is easier to become married than it used to be, and easier to be divorced.

The bride nowadays does not bring hostages to happiness in the form of rag carpets and chests of comforts and quilts, made with her own hand, and into every stitch of which she has fondly tucked the love, confidence and faith that ripen only with long courtship and thorough acquaintance before engagement.

No; nowadays she brings only herself, and possibly papa's check, to a bridegroom whose real life and character are as unknown to her as are the depths of a lake over which she has joyously drifted in the moonlight.

We generally make a short shrift of courtship, engagement and marriage in these modern days, and the runaway marriage is becoming more and more common. The main industry of St. Joseph, Mich., is the marrying of runaway couples from Chicago.

"Ninety-nine runaway marriages out of a hundred result in unhappiness."

It is the solemn declaration of Judge Thompson, of Chicago, who was talking from the bench.

The judge was hearing the divorce case of a young woman married four years ago.

"Did you know him well before you married him?" asked the judge.

"I thought I did," said the plaintiff, "but I guess I didn't. After we had been married a short time he beat me every day. One day he threw me down two flights of stairs and then followed me down and kicked me."

"It was a runaway marriage?"

"Well, yes, it was," admitted the woman.

The judge pondered a moment. "I will give you a decree," he said. "But I hope this case will be a warning to other foolish girls. Ninety-nine out of a hundred end this way."

The passing of the honest, old-fashioned, long-drawn-out courtship, in which men and women become acquainted before marrying, is to be lamented. In proportion as it recedes, the divorce problem looms larger and larger.

Look Him at His Word.

A grocer's boy hailed a vessel in dock at Cardiff. The surly mate responded and gruffly asked what he wanted. "I've got some vegetables for the ship," was the reply. "All right, you needn't come aboard; throw 'em up one at a time," said the mate, as he stood in readiness to receive the expected vegetables. "Aho, there—look out!" shouted the lad, as he threw a single green pea toward the mate. "I've got a sack of 'em for the captain!"

Dubious.

"Did you have a good time during the social season last winter?" "Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "I ate a lot of things I don't like, met a lot of people I didn't know, and bought a lot of things I don't need. So I guess I must have had a good time."—Washington Star.

A TEST BY FIREMEN.

EXPLOSIVES BURNED TO AS-CERTAIN THE DANGER.

Cartridges Explode with Insufficient Force to Do Much Damage—Interesting Experiment.

An interesting experiment was made a few days since at the convention of firemen at Duluth, says the Boston Herald, for the purpose of having determined the extent of danger there was to firemen in entering a burning building known to contain ammunition. In a great many hardware stores it is known that ammunition is carried in stock, and in gun stores ammunition, of course, is a regular part of the stock in trade. It has been thought that this class of material was of a character that would prove seriously dangerous in case of fire, because firemen would naturally be afraid to enter buildings where, in consequence of explosions, their lives would be endangered. It has been customary in most cities to have ordinances passed regulating the amount of gunpowder that can be carried in a mercantile stock, and also designating the manner in which the powder shall be kept and the place in the store in which the receptacle shall be placed. Thus, in Boston, the ordinance provides that gunpowder shall be kept in a metal receptacle; that the amount carried at any one time shall be strictly limited, and that the metal box in which it is kept shall be placed near the door of the store at a place known to the firemen, so that in the event of fire it can be easily removed. But with fixed ammunition regulations of this kind are not in force, and a great deal has been left to the discretion of the dealers in these supplies.

A current belief has existed that if a gun store were to take fire it would be dangerous to enter it, and, indeed, it might be dangerous for anyone to pass in the near vicinity at the time of the fire. The experiments made at Duluth were for the purpose of determining the conditions under which explosions of ammunition took place, and how these compared with conditions that determined the explosion of gunpowder. Gunpowder in bulk will explode with great force, and the exploding of one keg may tear open adjacent kegs, and the flash of fire from the first may be communicated to the second with such rapidity that the explosion is practically simultaneous. The experiment made at Duluth was in a building put up for the purpose, in which were placed thousands of rounds of ammunition of all kinds, both in paper shells and also metallic rifle and pistol cartridges. Altogether, in the two tests, in one of which the cartridges were left free, and the other in which they were put in confined space, as in boxes, 50,000 or more cartridges must have been made the subject of the experiment.

It was found, as the result of putting these in buildings specially built to be burned down, that an exploding cartridge has not sufficient force to tear open the adjacent cartridge, and, therefore, cannot communicate fire to the powder charge of its neighbor. In a fire each cartridge explodes individually, and explodes when its particular primer is heated to the flashing point, but the flash from one cartridge cannot set off the adjacent cartridge. Consequently, instead of having simultaneous explosions, there is a series of explosions, though when there are large quantities of ammunition burning these follow in quick succession, like musketry fire.

The danger from flying fragments of exploding cartridges is found not to be a serious matter, as the cartridge shell, when unsupported by the gun chamber, bursts at the first indication of pressure and thus allows the gases to escape at a relatively low pressure. The escaping gas expends its energy in tearing open the shell rather than in throwing the bullet forward, and as there is nothing to confine the escaping gas, it has little propulsive force. Often the heads of the cartridges are torn off and thrown some little distance, but the bullets hardly ever fly; that is, the heavier parts of the cartridge remain behind and only the lighter parts are thrown off, and this with no great force or velocity. In a fire firemen can keep well beyond the range of the thrown fragments and still be within easy working distance and as close to the fire as the heat will permit.

In the Duluth tests it was found that fragments of cartridges were thrown from 20 to 30 feet, but with so few a velocity that those who were hit suffered no discomfort. The cartridges burned contained more than 400 pounds of black and smokeless powder, a sufficient quantity, if kept in bulk, to have made a very serious explosion; but when thus divided it was found that little, if any, damage would be caused by it.

Sanitarium and Sanatorium.

These two terms are frequently confused: "Sanitarium" is from sanitas, meaning health, and is correctly applied to a healthful place, a resort for convalescents. Sanatorium, from sanare, to heal, is correctly applied to institutions designed for the special treatment of sick persons, as, for instance, places where consumptives are treated.—Myerson's American Family Magazine.

Plain Talk.

Housewife—And you left your last place because of a quarrel with your mistress?

Apprentice—Not a quarrel, mum.

"How was it, then?"

"Well, mum, she was rather inter-ferin' wid me, an' I spoke to her as one lady to another."—Chicago Leader.

REMEDY FOR APPENDICITIS.

Extraordinarily Good Results Said to Have Been Obtained from Collangol.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfurt, Germany, reports to the department of commerce and labor the successful treatment of appendicitis by means of "collangol," a silver solution. He writes:

"Much has been written on the treatment of appendicitis, principally with reference to the question whether, in a given case, an operation must be performed to save the life of the patient. It would doubtless be a great boon if a remedy could be found to make an operation unnecessary. Such a remedy, it is alleged, has been found under the name of 'collangol.' Collangol is a form of pure silver soluble in water. Chemical manipulations for rendering silver, quick silver and some other metals soluble in water were discovered within the last few years. The antiseptic property of silver has long been known, as, for instance, in the form of lunar caustic, which has also been administered internally. Its use, however, has been very limited. Based upon this knowledge successful experiments have been made by some noted physicians through the use of the soluble, non-irritating and non-poisonous silver in suppurative diseases, as, for instance, in the dreaded puerperal fever and other suppurative fevers.

"Dr. Moosbrugger, of Leutkirch, has now used collangol in appendicitis, as well internally and externally. This treatment, according to his statement in the last number of the Munich Medical Weekly Review, has yielded extraordinarily good results. Within two or three days after treatment a decided improvement was noticeable in inappetent cases. In cases where an inflammation of the peritoneum had already taken place, a cure was, however, very slow—often only after weeks of treatment both internally and externally. Excepting two with very severe cases out of the 72 which came under his observation and treatment all were cured without any surgical operation. He claims that this treatment is very much superior to any other, and that he is justified in stating that every case of appendicitis, if early diagnosed, can be cured with collangol without resorting to the knife.

"In view of the otherwise favorable experiences with this remedy it is very probable that his opinion will prove correct. But after all it will require a great deal of very critical observation before it will be safe to dispense with a timely operation, which is capable of saving many lives. The published statements of Dr. Moosbrugger are not explicit enough as to the history of the cases to make a real criticism possible. At all events, his statements deserve careful attention. On the other hand, it cannot yet be stated how long the cure will last. Light cases of appendicitis can be healed for a time, as is well known; the question, however, is for how long. Further experiments will be awaited with great interest, says the Dids-kalia."

WHAT LEGAL TERMS MEAN.

Belies of the Time When Legal Terms Had a Significance Not Known Now.

To most persons the phrase "This indenture witnesseth" is as much Greek as the common phrase "Witness my hand and seal." Yet both are relics of the time when these legal forms carried with them a significance not obtaining at present.

Legal documents were once engrossed upon parchment because paper cost so much more than dressed skin. The parchment was seldom trimmed exactly and the top was scalloped with the knife, hence the term "this indenture." Even where the lawyers have departed from the custom, still obtaining in England, of using parchment for their legal forms the phrase has been retained.

In the same way the signature of "hand and seal" is a relic of those olden times when only clerks and the clergy could wield the pen. It was the custom for the contracting parties to lay their hands upon the document in token of their good faith and there remained a smudge. As these original thumb marks were not easily identified, the gentry added their seals for the purpose of further establishing the validity of the document. It may not be generally known that a seal is still required in law, though the need for it passed with the spread of education, and the bit of red paper affixed by the lawyer is as necessary as the signature to certain documents.

A court of law is a reminiscence of the time when justice sat in the open court yard, and the "dock" is from a German word meaning a receptacle, while, while the "bar" is a Welsh word meaning a branch of a tree used to separate the lords of justice from their vassals.

The entire phraseology of the bench is reminiscent of the earlier days, but, having been proven proper, has been retained.

His Profession.

"What do you do for a living? What is your trade or profession?" asked the judge of the prisoner.

"I am, your honor, a pharmacocographologist." His honor threatened to fine him for contempt of court, but he proved that the word was all right, meaning a writer of prescriptions.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Square.

"How do we know the world is round?" asked the school teacher. "Because, we know it isn't square," promptly replied the boy who had been absorbing knowledge about graft and boodle.—Philadelphia Record.

TO WRITE THE WRONG.

BY SIDNEY ALLNOT.

"Miss Jane is in the garden," said the maid.

She was quite right. Jane was not only in the garden, physically, but was also entirely absorbed in it, mentally. At all events, it was not until I had ventured on my third salutation that she condescended to become conscious of my presence.

"I wonder you are not ashamed of yourself!" she began encouragingly. "It sometimes surprises me," I admitted.

Jane glared. She has a particularly demoralizing glare. "It is a good thing you are able to see what cause there is for it," she said.

"Ah!" said I. "Shows there's not so much the matter with me, after all."

"After all what?"

"Well, of course there have been times"—I grew reflective—"That Henry affair, for instance. It was, perhaps, hardly fair to the girl."

Jane was upon me at once.

"What girl?" she demanded.

"Oh, nothing. I beg your pardon. Thinking aloud, you know. Bad habit. Must break myself of it."

Jane did not follow my lead. My attempt to create a diversion was a failure.

"I hate men who think they know everything," she observed, sniffing at a marguerite abstractedly, and looking at nothing in particular.

I agreed. "So do I. Most objectionable animals."

"It seems to me that the very things they think they know are the things that anybody who does know could tell them they don't know."

I rested my head on my hand for a moment or two.

"Give it up," I said finally.

Jane was really quite angry. Her cheeks were flushed like wild rose petals. She looked so entirely kissable I had difficulty in restraining myself, but concluded that it would not be safe.

Besides we had broken our engagement the day before.

"What do you mean?" she demanded.

"Sorry! Thought it was a riddle you know." I smiled at Jane vacuously.

Jane stamped her foot. She was wearing very dainty shoes, I noticed.

"No one can call me unreasonable," she began.

"I wouldn't advise them to," said I.

"But," Jane continued, taking no notice of my remark, "in this instance I consider your conduct outrageous."

Here she threw out her arms in a manner too graceful to be believed unless seen, and apparently appealed to the visible universe—including two rooks and a tortoise-shell cat—for support.

"Upon my word, I don't know what you mean," I began, when a light dawned upon me. "Unless you happened to see the Times yesterday morning."

I felt nervous.

"I did see the Times," said Jane, with all the severe dignity of which she was capable.

It occurs to me that it is astonishing how dignified she can look for so small a person.

"But you always have the Telegraph," I objected feebly.

"Mr. Timmins, who lives at The Gooseberry Bushes, was good enough to send me his copy of the Times last night, thinking I might be interested to see your letter. And," said Jane, freezing, "I was."

I registered internally a vow to wring Mr. Timmins' neck and burn "The Gooseberry Bushes" at the first available opportunity.

Jane was continuing.

"What do you know about 'The Lack of the Governing Instinct in Women'? What do you know about women, indeed? Or about governing, for the matter of that?"

I was dumb.

"What do you mean by saying that all history proves women to be absolutely a failure as rulers? What do you know about history? Or about rulers? Or about anything except tennis? And what about Queen Elizabeth? and Cleopatra? and Mrs. Fawcett? and that Assyrian woman? and ever so many of them?"

Jane paused for lack of breath.

I smiled a rather unsuccessful smile and began to explain. I am good at explanations. As a matter of fact, I was very proud of that letter. It was full of close and careful reasoning, and had given me no end of trouble to write. That was why I wanted to put my name to it, thinking Jane would never see it.

But no matter.

After about an hour and a half of careful evasion and prevarication I succeeded in averting Jane's anger.

She apologized prettily, in the manner calculated to do the most good.

"How silly of me not to see that it was just a satire, and not meant seriously at all," she said.

There was an interval for refreshments.

"And you believe women can govern, after all?" she observed again.

I hedged a bit. "Some women can."

It was the most I could bring myself to admit.

"Just wait until we are married," said Jane, playfully, "and you'll discover one of them!"

I went home thoughtfully.—Black and White.

No Hand-Out.

"De world may owe you a livin'," said Uncle Eben, "but you's gotter do sumpin' to let de world know dat you's on hand to collect it."—Washington Star.

More Important.

"Ah! Mrs. Newcomb," said the up-pish Mrs. Subbute, "my many social duties have prevented me from calling upon you as I should. However, I will surely return your visit some day."

"Oh! that doesn't matter much," replied Mrs. Newcomb, promptly, "but I do wish you'd return the groceries you've borrowed from time to time."—Philadelphia Press.

An Expensive Age.

Further (looking over the paper)—More bad news. A hitherto unknown frog pond has been discovered in Central Africa.

Mother—What is that to us?

Father—What is that to us! It means that every one of our eight children will have to have a new and revised edition of Highprice's geography. —N. Y. Weekly.

Pa's Language.

"Of course, Tommy," said the new minister, "you believe there is such a place as hell?"

"Yes, sir," replied little Tommy Harman, "that's what pa sez, anyhow."

"Oh, nothing. I beg your pardon. Thinking aloud, you know. Bad habit. Must break myself of it."

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"I tried to kiss the rosy cheek, Beneath that charming bonnet. And yet I failed; I only touched The fine complexion on it. —Life.

Modern Convenience.

Little Girl (in church)—Why does so many people put those little envelopes on th' contribution plate?

Little Boy—Them's to keep the pen-ciles from makin' so much noise.—N. Y. Weekly.

Stale.

Stubb—There goes Miss Flasher. Says she is just back from Newport and her complexion is as brown as a nut.

Penn—Yes, a chestnut.—Chicago News.

Thrift 7 Girl.

Her—I'd never see a penniless French or British duke.

His—Good for you.

Her—Not if I could get an American off or coal baron, I mean.—Chicago Sun.

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To exhibit to your friends the pictures of the pleasant people you have met and the beautiful places you have visited while on your vacation. We have them in stock from \$1.00 to \$35.00.

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FOURTH AND BROADWAY

RIVER RIPPINGS.

Cairo, 20.6, rising.
Chattanooga, 6.9, falling.
Cincinnati, 16.6, falling.
Evansville, 14.2, falling.
Florence, 5.0, falling.
Johnsonville, 7.2, standing.
Louisville, 7.3, falling.
Mt. Carmel, 27, rising.
Nashville, 9.6, falling.
Pittsburg, 5.8, falling.
Davis Island Dam, 7.7, falling.
St. Louis, 11.5, falling.
Mt. Vernon, 13.5, falling.
Paducah, 12.8, rising.
Burnside, 3.5, falling.
Carthage, 3.5, falling.

John S. Hopkins arrived from Evansville yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and left on her return trip about an hour later.

City of Savannah due tonight from St. Louis for the Tennessee river.

The Kentucky is due out of the Tennessee river tonight.

The Royal left yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock for Golconda, Ill.

Several tow boats went out from here yesterday.

Mrs. J. C. Woolsey Reported Seriously Ill Last Night

Last night Alderman Bell, while attending a meeting of the aldermen received a telephone message from the daughter of Mrs. J. C. Woolsey, of South Ninth street, stating that her mother was very ill, she feared, from taking something the daughter saw her swallow quickly. Miss Woolsey desired to know where she could locate her father, Calvin Woolsey, who is employed by Mr. Bell as teamster, and is now working near Iola, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

No further details could be learned as there was no phone near the Woolsey residence.

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PERSONAL NOTES.

J. C. Johnson, of Louisville, who is here getting out a special edition of the Journal of Labor, who has been sick for several days at the New Richmond House with chills and fever is able to be at work now.

J. C. McEwirth, of Murray, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Ben Bowden, of Mayfield, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Lewis Knodles, of Chicago, is in the city visiting Miss Bess Settle, in North Fifth street.

Mrs. Emmett Bowden, of Ripley, Tenn., is visiting in Paducah.

Miss Jeanette Sloan has returned home from Owensboro, after a pleasant visit to Miss Effie Bamberger.

Mrs. M. K. Scott and Mrs. Tom Hall, went to Dawson yesterday to spend a few days.

John Vogt left Thursday for Hot Springs.

Mrs. J. W. Sparks has returned to Morganfield after visiting relatives here for several days.

Will Lemhand has returned from Chicago.

Miss Lotta Johnson, of Metropolis is the guest of Mrs. Bailey on Broadway.

Earl Griffith has gone to Chicago on business.

El Guthrie left yesterday for New York to purchase goods.

Mr. C. M. Baker has returned home from a pleasant visit to friends in Pennsylvania.

Miss Mary Humphrey, who has been the guest of Miss Ewell Ham at 312 North Sixth street returned to her home yesterday.

Miss Mary Petes, of Fulton, will arrive here tomorrow to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Reed and children of Marion, who have been visiting in the city have returned home.

Mrs. Kate Powell, who has been the guest of Mrs. P. G. Reed has returned to her home in Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Harper, of South Tenth street have returned from a visit to friends in Mayfield.

Mrs. E. J. Cowling and Mrs. Brady, of Metropolis, were in the city yesterday visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Davis, of Monroe street have returned home from a visit to Cerulean.

Mrs. Lawrence Yost, of Paris Texas, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. S. K. Hale and daughter, Miss Martha, have gone to Louisville to spend a few days.

Miss Maude Anderson, who has been at Mineral Wells, Tex., on a visit, has returned home.

Miss Elizabeth Murphy has returned home from Hopkinsville, where she has been visiting her grandparents. She was accompanied home by her grandfather.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase Lewis Weeks and Mrs. S. A. Minter, of Louisville are visiting Captain J. E. Williamson and family on North Sixth street.

When needing first-class table service at parties or dinners, phone 2352. Dick Logan.

Dissolution.

The firm of Meadows & Ford is this day dissolved. J. P. Ford retiring, business to be conducted by J. A. Meadows, he assuming all liabilities and collecting all accounts due said firm.

Aug. 23, 1906.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

Miss Durrett Entertained Friends at Wallace Park.

Yesterday evening Miss Pauline Durrett, of North Seventh street, entertained a few of her young friends at the par kat supper in honor of Miss Riddle Rogan, of Columbia, Tenn.

and Miss Sadie D. Copper, of Nashville. The supper consisted of lots of good things to eat, which, of course everyone enjoyed.

The party consisted of Misses Clair St. John, Sarah Wilson, Anna May Durrett, Viola Hill, Lulu Scott, Kuttawa and Pauline Durrett; Messrs Earl Carter, George Rock, Arthur Robertson and Tim Murphy.

This same party will make the round trip to Cairo today.

PALACE HOTEL A TOTAL LOSS

Insurance Companies Will Pay \$1,265,000—Makes New Record.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—The insurance loss on the Palace Hotel has been adjusted at \$1,302,610. This is more than the insurance companies will have to pay, for the total insurance of the building was only \$1,265,000. It being a total loss, therefore, a liability of a trifle over a million and a quarter will be distributed among ninety-eight companies involved in the loss. This is said to have been the largest loss upon a single risk ever adjusted in this country.

Forces Jury to Do Its Duty.

New York, Aug. 23.—Although the foreman of the grand jury announced yesterday the investigation to discover whether there is a conspiracy to increase the price of ice in this city was finished, Judge Rosalsky called the jury to the bench and gave them a great deal of evidence which had been given in civil suits against the American Ice Company.

Judge Rosalsky said, pointing out some of the evidence he offered "there is evidence of criminality." Subsequently it was announced that the ice investigation would be continued by the grand jury. It was reported that Judge Rosalsky threatened to keep the jury in session for several weeks in order to obtain positive action on the ice question.

Church Supper.

Delightful supper to be served at building adjoining First National Bank on Broadway, Saturday evening, 6:30 to 9:30. Nothing hot but coffee. Everything good—tea, coffee, pickles, bread, sandwiches, salads, meats, ices and cakes. Supper, with ices, 35c; ices and cake alone, 25c. Let us serve you a refreshing evening meal.

BROADWAY SENIOR LEAGUE

Bank Adopts 6 Per Cent Basis.

Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 23.—Since the announcement last week of the organization of a new 6 per cent bank at this place, the two banks already located here, the National Bank of Franklin and the Williamson County Banking and Trust Company, have announced that after Sept. 1 they would be on a 6 per cent interest basis.

Dance Tonight.

Tonight a dance will be given at the pavilion at Wallace Park in honor of a number of visiting young ladies in the city by Messrs. Robert Guthrie, Zack Hayes, Guy Martin and Clay Kidd.

Dr. Reynolds has moved from his office in the Fraternity building to offices over Riley & Cook, the photographers, on South Sixth, near Broadway.

Cards of Thanks.

We desire to express our heart felt sympathy to all those who were so kind to us in our late bereavement of sickness and death of our son and brother.

CHAS. VOIGHT AND FAMILY.

BOND YOUR EMPLOYEES IN AMERICAN SURETY CO.

Quick Settlements.

C. E. JENNINGS & CO., Agents.

A Mistake.

It was reported in the papers yesterday evening that Milton Nauheim son of Isaac Nauheim, was bitten by a dog belonging to Dr. Pulliam. Dr. Pulliam's dog has been dead for three years.

POPULAR WANTS.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character an temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, New Richmond House, Paducah, Ky.

FURNITURE bought and sold. Williams, 538 South Third street. New phone 900A.

For Rent—A six room house with all modern improvements. Apply 417 South Fourth street. New phone 122.

WANTED—A grocery clerk. Must have had experience or need not apply. Also a lady cashier. Apply to Seventh Street store. Jake Biederman Gro. & B. Co.

DOCTORS PUZZLED BY RICH, BEGGING WOMAN

Sixty Years Old, Crippled, Worth \$10,000, But Is Starving.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—Baffled by the actions of Margaret Horan, 60 years old, of Denver, physicians at Washington asylum are unable to determine whether she is sane. Although ill clad and worn from lack of nourishment, the woman is said to be worth \$10,000, which she hoards and refuses to spend for the necessities of life, preferring to run her chances of receiving alms from charity organizations of the cities in which she stops. Miss Horan is a cripple. Yesterday she was sent to the asylum in order that physicians might pass upon her mental condition.

LANGTRY HISSSED BY CROWD

Actress Gives Play That Displeases Audience Near London.

London, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Langtry, who had two winners at the Folkestone races yesterday, also had an unpleasant experience in the evening. She had been advertised to give a dramatic performance in the pavilion at Folkestone. The audience was incensed because the play she presented was only a trifling South American episode lasting twenty minutes and a hostile crowd followed Mrs. Langtry off the pier, virorously hissing her. The actress had to be escorted to her hotel by policemen.

NEGRO SOLDIER AS ROBBER

Colored Trooper Arrested at Fort Leavenworth on Two Charges.

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 23.—Eugene Hunt, colored, of troop F, Ninth United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, was arrested today, charged with having committed two recent highway robberies on the Fort reservation. Hunt, whose home is at Washington, D. C., maintains his innocence.

Budweiser, king of bottled beer, is family size cases of two dozen bottles to the case delivered to any part of the city on short notice. Anhauser-Busch Brewing association branch. Both phones 112. J. H. Steffin, manager.

Special Ten Day's Sale EYE-SEE JEWELRY AND OPTICAL CO.,

We are offering a 20 year Gold Filled Case, Elgin Movement, for \$2.45. A Seth Thomas \$12.00 Mantel Clock for \$7.50. Rogers' 1647 Knives and Forks, a set, \$3.45. Genuine Rogers' Teaspoons, a set, .75. Genuine Rogers' Tablespoons, a set, \$1.50. Our entire line of Cut Glass at 30 per cent. off of regular price. Our Hand Painted China, fine as any line in the city, at 50 per cent. off regular price—you must see this line to estimate fully the bargains we are offering.

A special reduction on every article in our store for 10 days only—starting for cash—our repairs must give you satisfaction. Eyes tested free.

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- 1 5 1/2 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 8 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 10 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 200 Light Dynamo.

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